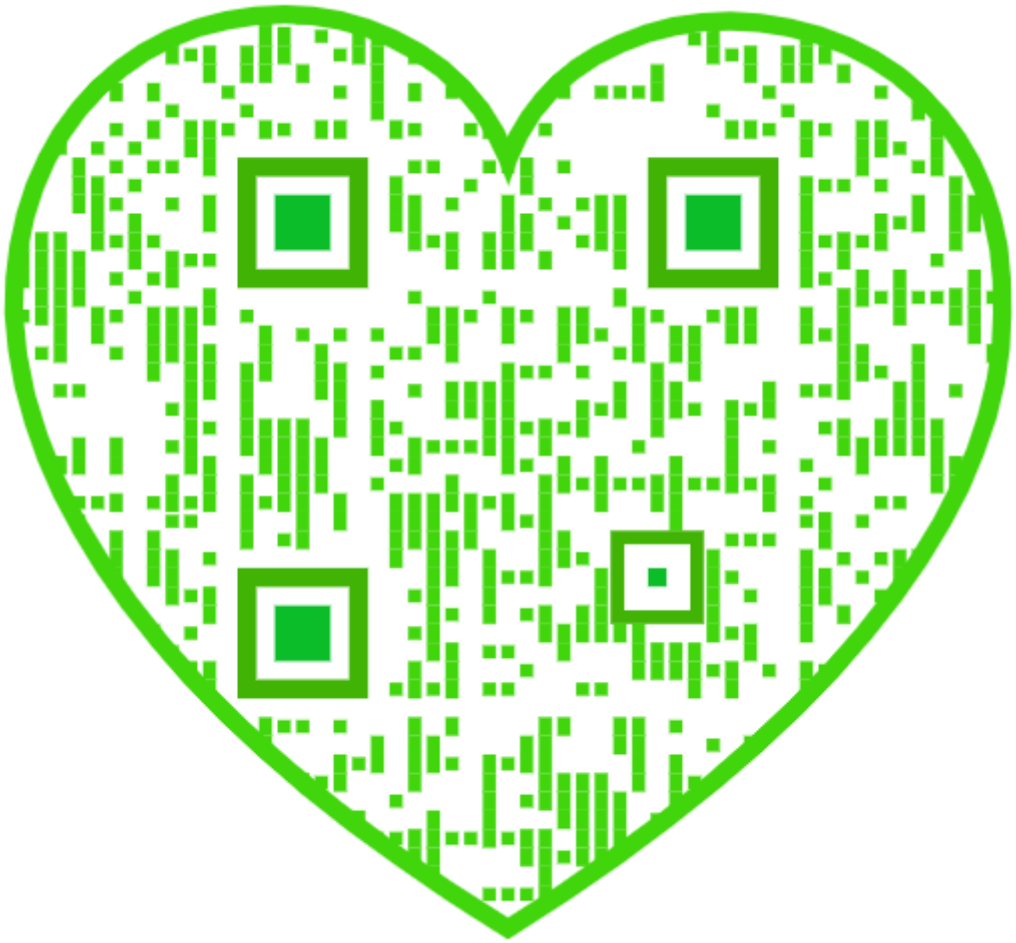

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY

The Tobacco Worker.

V. 16-17

Vol. 26 January, 1912 No. 1

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TOBACCO WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION.
UNION MADE.
E. Lewis Evans
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Official Magazine of the Tobacco Workers' Internat'l Union

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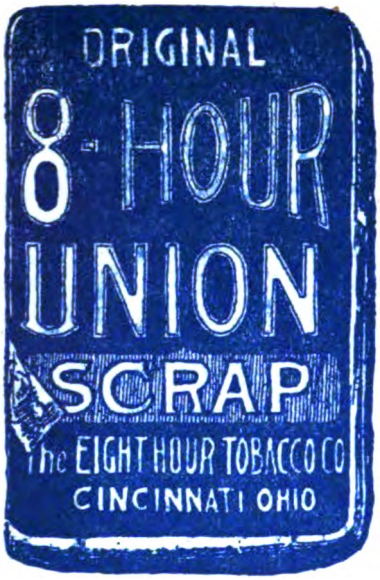

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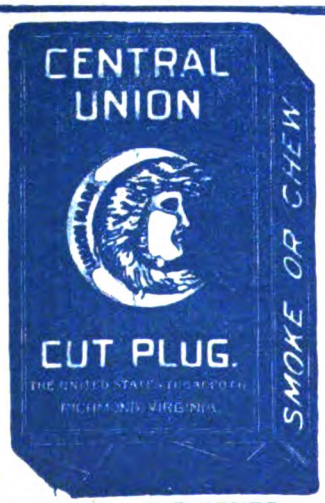

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SOCIAL SCIENCES

The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 16 January, 1912 No. 1

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

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The Tobacco Worker.

A STORY OF A STRIKE AND SOMETHING ABOUT SCABS

By J. T. Deal,
Member of Local 18, Kansas City, Kan.

Cruggs' cooper shop was a busy place. Orders came in and the men worked full time. All seemed contented and jovial, but for two years the men had worked without an increase in wages, and the cost of living had risen. Joe Marshall, the monitor, a huge piece of human flesh, went to every man as per instruction and told them to put away their tools, that no one would work Monday unless the firm granted the modest increase which the union was demanding.

All afternoon the boys grouped together and discussed the situation. One or two were doubtful, Fritz Zolinder especially. "We must watch him," said Joe; "we can't trust him."

Monday a committee called and the firm refused to grant the increase. A special meeting on Tuesday night found all the members present and all voted to strike except Fritz Zolinder. As Fritz stood alone in his vote all eyes were turned upon him in contempt. But this should not have been, as Fritz was honest in his convictions.

"Mr. President," said Fritz, "I am against a strike. In the first place, I am in no position to stand a strike. My family has been sick a long time and I am in debt. I look for this to be a hard winter, and we had better wait until spring." He sat down amid jeers and taunts.

"Mr. President," said Joe Marshall, fairly leaping to the floor, "we will always have hard times if we don't better ourselves." In pulling out his handkerchief a package of "Duke's Mixture" fell from Joe's coat pocket. As he spoke he waved his new scab Stetson hat in the air, and spat scab Star tobacco juice in the midst of his fellow members. "Hard times, who makes hard times?" roared Joe. "The scab who is afraid to strike for fear his family will suffer makes hard times. Smoke that in your pipe, Fritz Zolinder." As Joe sat down he glanced towards Fritz and lit the end of a scab cigar. After a few speeches the meeting adjourned and the men stepped upon the street.

The next day a blizzard struck the city and held supreme command for a week. Every morning Fritz Zolinder looked in vain for a job. Every place he went there was no chance. On the seventh day of the strike the boss came to see him.

"Well, Fritz," said he, "I want you to come back. I have a bunch of men coming from the south to take up the work, but if you come back in the morning I'll give you your job back." Fritz was tempted and he fell. The next day he sneaked in and went to work. The foreman who had seldom spoken to him before greeted him at the office door and was very cordial. He was given the best, but everything seemed wrong. At noon he scarcely ate a mouthful, and that evening he took his tools and left the shop. His conscience was troubling him.

"What's the matter?" cried the boss.

"I can't do it. I'd rather starve," said Fritz as he stepped out into the beating snow. "At heart I am not a scab."

Two days later he was cited to appear

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before the local executive board, for scabbing, charges having been preferred by Joe Marshall. As Fritz entered the room all eyes were turned upon him. His face was burning and he hung his head with shame.

"Fritz Zolinder," the president said in a firm tone, "you are charged with scabbing at Cruggs' shop, are you guilty or not."

A deathlike stillness came over the assembly as Fritz slowly raised his head and said, "I am guilty."

"Have you any excuse to offer?" said the president.

"I have, but it would do no good to offer it. I am here, ready to stick with the boys if you want me. I shall never return to work at Cruggs, unless he signs the union contract. Do with me as you wish. Again I say I am guilty, but sorry."

He was told to wait in the anteroom after the trial was concluded, until the board reached a decision. As soon as the door had closed behind Fritz, Joe Marshall arose and addressed the executive board as follows: "Gentlemen, it's a case of plain guilty. Fritz knew he was doing wrong when he returned to work. I for one am in favor of expelling him from the union." After some further discussion a motion was made to fine him $10 and give him a reprimand.

"Mr. President," shrieked Joe Marshall, "let me say right here that I won't sit in a hall with a scab. His kind put honest men on the bum. People don't care who make the goods, they buy them just the same. The label is no good, we must depend on strikes and I hate a scab. We don't need his kind in here, and I for one am for expulsion."

A vote was taken, after a lengthy discussion, and Fritz was re-admitted on a fine of $10 and a reprimand.

Three days later the strike was won. All the men returned to work in a happy frame of mind. Fritz was made the subject of many uncomplimentary remarks, but he bore them bravely. He made it a point to get a berth next to Joe Marshall and thenceforth watched his antagonist very closely. His face was beginning to clear of that dogged, scab-like expression and he seemed happy. Two days after Christmas he made a special visit to all the boys in the shop and asked them to be up to the meeting that night as he had a speech which he wanted to make to them. All wondered what on earth Fritz Zolinder could have to say, and a full attendance turned out.

Under the head of "Good and Welfare" Fritz arose calm and collected and said, "Mr. President and brothers, some six months ago I went to work when all the boys were out trying to better their condition. I didn't realize what I was doing until I had worked almost a day. Then I thought of my fellow workmen and I saw my mistake. I was fined $10 and I paid the penalty. Since then I have made a study of why there are so many scabs, and why so many scabs work steadily in this country while so many union men are idle. In the beginning let me say that, like the union man, a scab subsists upon that which is produced, by himself or others. When he buys he can use his purchasing power either to employ his kind or the other kind. The scab always uses his purchasing power to keep his own kind employed. In that he seems to show better sense than the union man does. It all lays with the purchaser. Take for instance cigars. Who keeps the scab cigarmaker working? The man who buys and smokes scab cigars, of course. Not always the cigarmaker himself. The same with all other articles of consumption. Who fattens the American Tobacco Company's pockets with gold? Who helps to keep the little ragged children working in the shops on clothing? Who keeps the convicts working overtime on shoes in the penal institutions? Who has made the Stetson factory one of the greatest factories on the globe, and so on down the line with everything. My brothers, in this hall sits a man to-night who helps to keep alive all this I have spoken of, and uses his union wages to help keep these great scab institutions going. Which is the worst of the two, the man that actually scabs on a job or the one that hires the scab? If we buy scab-made goods we hire and keep em-

ployed the scabs that make them. So long as we chew 'Star tobacco,' just so long will we have the tobacco trust with its labor-crushing policy to contend with. Six months ago I came back to this union without a clear conscience. I secured a berth long side a man who was loudest in condemning me because I strayed from the path of unionism for a day, when starvation was apparently staring me and my family in the face. I have watched this boisterous brother. Every week he has spent 40 cents for Star tobacco. Yesterday he bought a new suit from a boycotted store up town, a new Stetson hat, and a pair of penitentiary made shoes. As my attention is attracted across the hall, I see the smoke now from a Henry George scab-made cigar curling upward from the mouth of the man who in reality is the meanest of all scabs, because he is a union man."

As he realized that the shoe fit him, Joe Marshall sitting across the hall, leaped to his feet, red with rage, threw down his Henry George cigar, and without a word left the hall.

"Now, my brothers," continued Fritz, "are we to continue this way of working against the union itself by patronizing its enemies? Are we to go on fighting our own selves in this manner? Only last week we sent $5 to local No. — to help them fight a certain distillery and passed a resolution not to drink a certain brand of whiskey because it is put up in scab-made barrels, and to-night a brother in this very hall offered me a drink of that same brand. Oh, brothers, can't you see the inconsistency and the folly of it all? Can't you see that a dollar spent for an unlabeled article does a hundred dollars damage to the union? A year ago I let my wife buy my things and the union label was an unknown, rank outsider in my household. The few things I did buy did not bear the label. How many men in this hall to-night can say 'I patronize the label exclusively? I hire only union men.' Brothers, I speak to you to-night as a brother, not a judge, and in conclusion let me ask you again, which is the worst, a scab laborer or one who keeps him employed by buying the things which he produces?" Fritz sat down amid roars of applause.

He had told them a few things, and coming from such an unexpected source, the speech went home to their hearts. Most of them had been spending their wages week in and week out to keep their enemies employed, and to force their own brothers into idleness, not thinking any further into the subject. One brother offered a motion to reconsider and return the fine of $10 which Brother Fritz had paid, but Fritz said, "No, brothers, that little fine opened my eyes; it was an educator; let it stand. It has made a thinker and a believer of me."

The next day at noon time, as the men sat around the heaters talking over events of the meeting, Joe Marshall stood up and said, "Fritz, you taught me a lesson last night. In the label lies the workingman's salvation. I have been a blind union scab, spending my union wages to keep my enemies employed." As Joe talked he tossed his sack of Duke's Mixture into the fire and with a roar it went up the chimney.

Moral—Beware of the loud-mouthed union man who can see the mote in his brother's eye, but cannot see the beam in his own. He may not be a wolf in sheep's clothing, but he is a union man in scab clothing, which is equally as bad.

Another thing, when a man commits a wrong, or slight infraction perhaps on the union rules, we ought not condemn him offhand for all time. Few indeed are there among us who never committed a wrong, or wavered from our principles. When a man is guilty of an offense against the union and shows genuine regret, or a disposition to make amends, we should surely meet him in a forgiving spirit.

FREE TEXT BOOKS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The organizations of labor have secured free text books for the schools in the cities of Birmingham, Alabama, and Nashville, Tennessee, and are conducting a lively agitation to the same end in Atlanta.

INJUNCTION LIMITATION MEASURE.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Wilson bill to regulate the issuance of injunctions has not so far had any hearings during the present Congress. While, of course, hearings on this question have been had so often and so continuously from year to year that there should be no further hearings needed, yet there is no time to lose and an inquiry from your Congressman as to what is being done will be wise and timely. The bill is known as H. R. 11032.

23 KILLED—93 MUTILATED.

A Partial Record of The Horrible Accidents To Workmen On Railroads.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Within five days the press has recorded a few of the accidents happening on railroads, from which the following is culled:

Six men killed, five men injured on the Pennsylvania R. R. at Devil's Bend, near Manor, Penn., because of collision between two freights; and later, a west bound express smashed into the freight wreckage.

At Odessa, Minn., on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., 12 persons were killed and over 20 injured when the second section of a passenger train from the West crashed into the first section which had been stopped on signal. The blame in this case is placed upon the brakeman of the first section, who did not run far enough back to signal the second section. But the press is silent as to why the second section should be in the same block as the first section. Railroad management of this kind is criminal in its inefficiency.

At Gate City, Va., on the Virginia & South Western R. R., three men were killed and three injured because the air brakes failed to work and prevented the engineer from controlling his train in plain view of a landslide. Another case of carelessness.

At Haddonfield, N. J., on the Pennsylvania R. R., two men were killed and seven injured while attempting to replace a wooden structure with a new steel span, which gave away during installation and brought these men to their death.

At Pottsville, Penn., on the Eastern Railway, 61 passengers in a car were tumbled into a creek, from which they were dragged with fractured limbs, broken skulls, wrenched backs and other serious injuries, caused by a broken rail. Desire for profit incites cheap construction and inefficient management.

LESLIE SHAW EMPLOYS CONVICTS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Leslie M. Shaw, for four years Governor of Iowa; for six years a member of the President's cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury; for many years one of the chief stump orators for the Republican party; for many years a Sunday School Superintendent. In short, an eloquent, thrifty, pious, standpat gentleman, who believes in dollars, first, and men to come in as chance may permit. Leslie has also a world-wide reputation as a most charming versatile story-teller—he knows how to mix humor with business. At present he is the influential President of the First Mortgage Guarantee and Trust Co. of Philadelphia, and is also the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Fibre Reed Co. Mr. Shaw has given to the world a prospectus of this company, which he evidently intended to be considered a happy combination of humor and thrift, but which when analyzed shows this scheming politician up in his true nature. He says in his prospectus, among other things: "The Fibre Reed Company's factories are located inside prison walls, with 800 prisoners under contract in Maine, Illinois and Kentucky." * * * "Our prison contracts are made for eight years and generally continue indefinitely. We pay for our labor 52 cents per man per day. Our competitors, who employ free labor, pay an average wage of $2 per day. There are no strikes or labor troubles in prison. Our company is supplied with factory buildings, storage warehouses inside the prison walls, free of rent. We

have free heat, free light, free power. To acquire similar facilities as these would necessitate an extra investment of a million dollars. Seven per cent. is guaranteed on the preferred stock and 10 per cent. on the common; but the company expects its net earnings to be double these because it is seeking prison labor in other States, so that the company can control 65 per cent. of the fibre and 50 per cent of the reed business in the United States." Leslie quaintly adds: "The company's experience enables it to obtain contracts and advantages in preference to other manufacturers who have not had prison experience." And in another part of this prospectus he says in words more damagingly truthful than poetic, "These are ideal conditions of profitable manufacturing." These excerpts from the gifted Mr. Shaw's prospectus should be enough to make Labor so thoroughly indignant by the imposition of contract convict labor, that a louder and more insistent demand would go forth to Representatives and Senators in the Sixty-third Congress, for an immediate passage of the bill H. R. 5601 for the purpose of protecting free labor as against the abominable competition of prison labor.

WAGES IN FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The United States Census Bureau is following its usual custom of hurling stupendous totals at the public. It always carefully avoids furnishing illuminating analytical details, such details as would intelligently portray what is really taking place in the industries of the country. An analysis of its table on foundry and machine shop products discloses that in the year 1904 the average wage paid to employes in this industry was $556. In the year 1909 the average wage was increased to $605 per year, an equivalent of about 9% increase in wages. The productive value of the employes averaged $1,985 per capita in 1904, and in 1909 this value had increased to $2,313 as an average per capita, or an increase of 16½%, showing that the high speed systems prevalent in this industry show a deficiency of about 7½% less in increased wages than in productive values.

WAGES PAID IN WOOLEN MILLS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Tariff Board made its first report to Congress on December 21. This report dealt with the woolen industry (the celebrated Schedule K). It says 35,029 persons are employed in 164 separate occupations in the industry. The earning of weavers, based upon piecework prices, range from $6 to $18 per week. The average for worsted weavers is $12.36 for males and $9.54 for females. Woolen weavers earn on an average $10.63 per week for males and $10.54 per week for females. These wages are also based on piecework rates. The weekly hours average 55½, the same as the average hours for the industry in Great Britain.

Of these 35,029 employes, 36½ per cent. are native born, 63½ per cent. foreign born. Thirty-five per cent. of all the employes in the industry are recent arrivals from Italy and southeastern Europe. The foremen and supervisors are principally persons born in the United States, the British Isles and Germany. Eighty-three per cent. of all the employes had no previous experience in the industry before going to work in the woolen mills. Fifty per cent. of these had been at school or at home, and 32 per cent. had been employed in other occupations. About 16 per cent. had been in the industry less than a year and 53 per cent. less than five years. For a highly protected industry it shows native born workers do not profit much.

The most remarkable part of this report says, "The general indications are that the lowest labor cost per pound was found in the mills paying the highest wages." It is sometimes amusing, and always assuring, that official investigators invariably prove the assertions of organized labor on this point.

Hod carriers of Waco, Tex., have secured 25 per cent. increase without cessation of work.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

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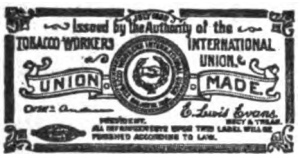

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HOT ONE ON KIRBY.

Indiana Manufacturer of High Standing Makes Strong Defense of Unions.

The National Business Congress was held in Chicago, and while the proceedings contained some of the brimstone that usually comes from some of the union busters among the manufacturers and other business men, they also contained some surprises of a highly gratifying character. One of these was a stirring speech by Mr. Bannister, a delegate to the Congress from Indianapolis, who is a manufacturer of twenty-seven years' experience, and very much respected by manufacturers generally. He strongly opposed the views commonly held by Kirby, Post, Otis and other labor haters.

John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, was of course much in evidence. He loves to occupy the center of the stage and have an opportunity to bray loudly. He reiterated some of the rot he has been using as his stock in trade against the labor unions, calling them ungodly, wicked and other things equally untruthful and utterly unreasonable.

But Mr. Bannister took all the wind out of his sails when he got the floor. In his defense of the right of labor to organize and demand the just share of the products of labor, he said:

"The chairs which holds the clothes on our backs have nothing in them except the labor which it cost to produce them.

"When God created the earth and man, He gave him everything in it and on it. The only thing that makes anything cost anything is the labor that is put into it.

"Price may be controlled by the trusts and the trusts have abused their power, and when they do they ought to be put out of business and ought to be controlled by a labor organization.

"If we are going to continue, and we are all laborers, to live and live right, we are going to be obliged sometime to share equally and rightfully with each other as we go along. That can be done, in my opinion, by a law that requires every interest of a like nature to form itself into an organization which will be able to show that it has a right to live."
—Ex.

POST OFFICE REFORMS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Post Office Department at Washington has consented to observe the Michigan law, which forbids the employment of women more than 54 hours a week, or more than 10 hours in any one day, and has ordered the Postmaster in Michigan to observe the State law, and evidently overlooked the Federal eight-hour law, which should apply to all post-office employes. First Assistant Postmaster General, C. P. Grandfield, has recommended in his report, that thirty days annual leave, with pay, shall be granted to all postal clerks and letter carriers. He recommends an amendment to the Government employes' compensation law, by which postal employes may be included under its provisions. He also urges a pension and retirement law for all postal employes.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

(Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, is said to have wept when he heard the news that the McNamara brothers had confessed to the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building and other outrages. Gompers, who began life as a cigarmaker, is a man of high ideals and great force of character. He steadily defended the McNamaras, believing them innocent, but after their confession he was the first to denounce them as a disgrace to organized labor.)

Lion-hearted Gompers, bow thy head in grief,
And mourn in anguish for a cause betrayed.
We weep with you, a nation's labor chief,
Who fought with high ideals, which criminals would degrade.

And thou, great chieftain, can a solace gain
In reading o'er the history of the years.
Did Washington fail when Arnold's burning shame
Caused his sad eyes to fill with bitter tears?

Did Christianity fail when Judas' greed
Betrayed the dreamer of the world's greatest dream?
Ah, no! To-day o'er all the earth we heed
The gospel of the gentle Nazarene.

In that far day when mankind shall have grown
Up to the level of such men as you,
Then shall the seed that you in pain have sown
Make weak men giants, to fight the battle through.

JAMES ALEXANDER TULLY,
Kent, Ohio.

FEDERAL CONTEMPT BILL.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Hearings on the Clayton bill, H. R. 13578, were held by the House Committee on Judiciary Dec. 7 to 11. The committee showed a lively interest in all the statements made by friends and supporters of the measure, and closely questioned attorneys of the National Association of Manufacturers and the Anti-Boycott Association while they were making their opposing arguments. The hearings are in print and can be obtained on application to Hon. Henry Clayton, chairman of the committee. A favorable report upon this measure is anticipated from the committee at an early date.

PROMISES, LIKE PIE CRUST, EASILY BROKEN.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—By a vote of 60 nays to 37 ayes, the Tennessee Legislature turned down an Employers' Liability Bill patterned after the Federal Act, in spite of the fact that before election the regular Democrats, the independent Democrats and the Republicans all solemnly pledged their parties to pass an employers' liability law, as good, if not better than the Federal Act. The Governor, Benjamin W. Hooper, also urged the passage of this measure. In his first message he said to the Legislature: "For more than twenty years the enactment of this legislation has been promised by candidates and the political parties, but from some unexplainable cause, it has always been quietly pigeon-holed or asphyxiated at the psychological moment." The legislative session advanced and when it appeared that the bill was again doomed, the Governor got nervous and he sent this hot shot hurtling to the Legislature: "When the moneyed interests become interested in legislation, their representatives appear in legislative halls and bring to bear every influence that can be conceived by the keenest intellects of modern times. It is currently reported that one railroad has issued more than 11,500 passes during this legislative session." Evidently the Louisville & Nashville Railroad never lets up. It was the most bitter opponent in Washington when the Federal Employers' Liability Act was being considered by Congress. It has made the most stubborn resistance to the consideration of

any feasible plan of automatic compensation for injuries before the Federal Commission. This is the same L. & N. R. R. that instituted a test case against Section 10 of the Erdman Act, so that the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional and the blacklist became legalized. The L. & N. R. R. is one of the most bitter opponents of organizations of labor among employes.

EFFORTS TO INCREASE RAILROAD RATES.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—In the tentative bill drafted by the United States Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission, this peculiar and apparently innocent joker is incorporated:

"That in any proceeding before the Interstate Commerce Commission for rates, all amounts payable under this Act shall be considered as properly chargeable to the operating expenses of the carrier."

For hours and for days attorneys for the railroads argued, debated, pounded, harangued and tried to browbeat the Federal Commission on Compensation to advocate legislation granting railroads higher transportation rates. The section quoted above was the most the Commission would concede. It is herewith presented to the public with the warning that the attention of all U. S. Senators and Representatives should be called to it and they should be notified to give it no encouragement. It was only a few days ago that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. declared a dividend of 37 per cent., and then, for fear it would alarm the public, it immediately added 100 per cent. water to its common stock. The Lehigh Valley R. R., on December 22, declared a dividend of 22 per cent. and its earnings after the dividend was announced showed a surplus of $47,786,563 for the last fiscal year. It cost the Lehigh Valley 81 cents to make a dollar in the year 1902, and through a variety of economies, chief among which is low wages, it made a dollar in 1910 by expending less than 60 cents. And yet these cormorant corporations outrageously ask and flagrantly demand an overburdened public to pay higher rates on transportation charges, as an excuse to be able to treat their injured employes with ordinary decency and who up to the present they have neglected and abused.

FULL CITIZEN RIGHTS FOR CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYES.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Lloyd bill, H. R. 5900, which received much attention during the last session of Congress by the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, is still being strongly urged before that committee for early action. Mr. Hannibal L. Godwin, chairman of the committee, has called the committee to meet on January 10 for the purpose of giving further consideration to the measure, and he has promised to do his utmost to get it reported favorably.

CANADIAN SUCCESS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Seven thousand coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia have recently closed an agreement with their employers in which an increase of wages running from 5 to 10 per cent. is incorporated. The freight handlers of the Canadian Pacific Railway at St. John, N. B., received an advance from 17 to 21 cents per hour. The city firemen at Chatham, Ont., received an increase of from $100 to $175 per year over their previous salary. One hundred cement workers of Victoria, B. C., obtained an increase of 25 cents per day, dating back to July 14. Gas workers of Toronto received an increase of 15 cents per day for inside men and 10 cents per day for outside men. The Ontario Legislature enacted a law providing for more adequate protection in building trades, also better regulations for the use of electricity in mines and the installation of electric wires for commercial use. The Factories Act was amended by extending it to laundries. The New Brunswick Legislature enacted a stationary boiler inspection law, and a workmen's compensation law.

HUMAN LIBERTY.

Union Labor is the Greatest Force for Human Liberties, Declares Louis D. Brandeis, the Man Who Prosecuted Standard Oil.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Regulation is essential to preserve competition; just as regulation is necessary to preserve liberty," said Louis D. Brandeis to the Senate committee on interstate commerce. "There are no natural monopolies in industry. Even the oil trust got control by ruthless violation of law, by criminal rebating, bribery and corruption. The steel trust acquired control, not through efficiency, but by buying plants and ore supplies at fabulous prices. In dismembering trusts, we are endeavoring to restore health by removing a cancer.

ECONOMIES DELUSIVE.

"The economies of monopoly are superficial and delusive; the efficiency of monopolies is at best temporary. Competition involves waste but what human activity does not? The unit in business may be too large a unit for efficiency, than of competition making the unit too small.

"Defective quality of product is one result of monopoly. In 1902 there were 72 derailments of trains, due to broken rails.

"In 1911, after a decade of the trust's control in rail making, there were 249. The efficiency of trusts would not justify their existence unless the community would benefit ; and efficient trusts absorb these benefits to themselves. In ten years the steel trust accumulated or paid in dividends, representing watered stock, over $650,000,000.

MEN TRUSTS MEANEST.

A government commission to fix prices might prevent excessive profits, but would be powerless to secure for the public the low prices attendant upon competition.

"No economic problem is so important as the men trust, the control of capital by a few financiers, the economic menace of past ages was the dead hand holding available lands; to-day's menace is the very live hand of financiers fast getting control of liquid capital. All big business is subject to their will.

"Nothing has contributed so much to this power as the trusts," continued Brandeis. "A generation ago Wall stree's power extended to little more than the railroads. To-day it extends to every line of industrial activity.

TRUSTS RUIN LABOR.

"What have the trusts done for labor? In Pittsburg, the steel trust has brought over fifty per cent. of steel workers under one employer, has driven unionism out of the mills, has increased working hours till the eight-hour day has practically disappeared. About a majority of steel workers work 18 hours; many seven days in the week. Degradation of the laborer was made possible by driving out the union. The same policy of suppressing trade unionism has prevailed in Standard oil, tobacco, shoe machinery, harvester, cash register and other trusts.

"At a time when American people are stunned by the crimes of high trade union officials it is fitting to recall the debt America owes to labor unions. To them we owe the rise in wages; shorter hours of labor; better conditions of employment; protection of women and children in industry.

"Industrial absolutism is undesirable, and should be impossible. Neither our intelligence of our character can long stand the strain of unrestricted power.

"In our just indignation over the crimes disclosed at Los Angeles should not statesmen seek the cause of the outbursts of violence? Is there not a causal connection between the development of those huge and indomitable trusts and the horrible crimes now under investigation? Are not these irresistible trusts important contributing factors of social unrest? Is it not irony to speak of equality of opportunity in a country cursed with their bigness?"

Brandeis appeared in behalf of the La Follette bill which proposes to strengthen the present anti-trust law with amendments, more definitely defining "restraint of trade" and endeavoring to restore competition.

Lawrence,Mass., printers and paperhangers have received increases of 25 cents per day without strike.

THE HARD LIFE OF A POOR WOMAN.

It is the women who bear the burden of this world—the poor woman, says the *American Magazine*. Perhaps they have beauty when they marry. Then they plunge into drudgery. All day and all night they are in the dark and damp rooms, scrubbing, washing, cooking, cleaning, sewing. They wear the cheapest clothes—thin calico wrappers. They take their husband's thin pay envelopes and manage the finances. They stint and save—they buy one carrot at a time, one egg. When rent day comes, they cut the food by half to pay for housing. They are underfed, they are denied everything but toil—save love. Child after child they bear. The toil increases, the stint is sharper, the worry infinite.

Now they must clothe the children, feed them, dress them, wash them, amuse them. They must endure the heart sickness of seeing a child underfed. They must fight the demons of disease. Possibly they must stop a moment in the speed of their labor and face death.

Only for a moment! Need calls them —mouths ask for food, floors for the broom and the pay envelope for keen reckonings. Possibly then the husband will begin to drink—possibly he will come home and abuse his wife. The next day the task is taken up again, the man is fed, the children clothed, the food marketed, the floor scrubbed, the dress sewn.

And then as the family grows there come hard times. The man is out of work—he wants to work, but cannot. Rent and the butcher and grocer must be paid, but there are no wages brought home. The woman takes in washing. She goes through the streets to the more prosperous and drags home a basket of soiled clothes.

Truly, running a state may be easier than running a family. And yet the woman toils on; she does not complain; she sets three meals each day before husband and children; she sees they have clothes; she gives the man his drink money; she endures his cruelty; she plans ambitiously for the children. Or possibly the man begins work again and then one day is killed in an accident.

There is danger of the family breaking up. But the woman rises to the crisis and works miracles. She keeps her head; she takes charge; she toils late into the night; she goes without food, without sleep. Somehow she manages.

If luck is with the woman the children grow up, go to work and for a time ease the burden. But then, what is left? The woman is prematurely old—her hair is gray, her face drawn and wrinkled or flabby and soiled, her back bent, her hands raw and red and big. Beauty has gone, and with the years of drudgery much of the overglory, much of the finer elements of love and joy have vanished.

Her mind is absorbed by little things —details of the day. She has ceased to attend church, she has not stepped beyond the street corner for years, she has not read, or played, or rested. Much is dead in her. Love only is left. Love of a man, love of children. She is a fierce mother and wife as of old. And she knows the depths of sorrow and the truth of pain.

BREEDERS OF ANARCHY.

The powerful oligarchy that this country is cursed with has corrupted many of our public men and is now threatening with subversion our institutions. The most dangerous manifestation of this ulcer on the body politic is the perversion of the judiciary. Time was when all men, regardless of station or rank, stood equal before the bar of justice. Not any more. Justice, supposed to be proverbially blind, takes cognizance of the power possessed by certain criminals arraigned before her shrine for expiation. The law is juggled with and shamefully distorted to clothe the crimes of rich malefactors with legality.

Who then are the real breeders of anarchy? It is the judges and the lawyers of America who, by the torturing of words and the exaltation of obsolete

technicalities above all-crystal-clear demands of justice, are the true creators of a destructive spirit of unrest with which they are the first to charge to wiser, more farsighted advocates of true progress and improvement.

There are innumerable court rulings handed down within recent years that are frightfully shameful. Grafters, corruptionists, political crooks and counterfeiters have been turned loose when poor, who in their struggle for existence committed petty larcenies, were hurled into prisons and punished with terrible severity, all the time their wives and children suffering the pangs of hunger.

Equal justice! What a mockery! All the people know that not a single criminal of the sugar trust has received or will receive proper punishment. All the people know the colossal indictments of our judicial system that lay in the plea of the beef trust criminals, who, after nine years' delay of trial on sanctioned technicalities, had the superb but well-precedented impudence recently to come into court and demand obliteration of all charges and proof of crime prior to the last three years covered by the latest indictment.

Farcical grilling of the beef trust magnates for nine years might have had a savory effect upon certain people; but the great mass of citizenship are thoroughly disgusted, particularly those who have been the victims of the other extreme by being thrown into dungeons for merely displeasing a vindictive judge.

It was after reviewing the innumerable cases of gross favoritism shown rich malefactors by the courts and the barbarous tyranny wielded over the poor, whose wretchedness signally testifies to their unimpeachable honesty, that an able observer writing for *Collier's Weekly* arrives at these conclusions:

1. That the administration of law in the United States is in a state of anarchy.

2. That a plain man cannot know the law.

3. That justice is simply "the last man's guess."

4. That the average judge feels at liberty to override the plain letter and intent of the law, no matter how clear, no matter how imperative, under the atrocious fraud of its being unconstitutional.

Those who have followed closely the trend of events within recent past know full well that the foregoing facts are irrefutable. Moreover, this deplorable condition of affairs suggests an inquiry to ascertain the underlying cause. And what is the cause? Bribery and corruption. Political prostitution at the polls and on the bench.

Invariably at every election rolls of boodle is distributed. From whom it comes none but the distributors seem to know. This foul practice is resorted to to elect a judge as well as a governor. This is the real fountain containing germs that breed anarchy in this country.

The whole social system is polluted with corruption. Big business that has heretofore flourished on special privileges is constantly reaching out its hand filled with pelf to debauch some public servant. Big business must be curbed, or it will ruin the country and divest the people of their cherished liberties.—*United Mine Workers' Journal.*

VACCINATION FOR TYPHOID FEVER.

Typhoid vaccination, at first a voluntary measure in our army, has since July 1, 1911, been made compulsory for all officers and enlisted men below the age of 45 years and who have not had an authenticated case of typhoid fever.

The immunization of the army has proceeded rapidly until, at the present time, somewhat over 60,000 men have completed the necessary three inoculations. Among this entire number, and covering a period of nearly three years, but twelve cases of typhoid fever have developed and no death has occurred. One man at the Guantanamo Naval Station died five days after the first inoculation from a case of walking typhoid. This is the only fatal case of typhoid in the government service in any one on whom the inoculation had been begun. The record of the Maneuver Division in camp at San Antonio, Texas, during the past summer has been most instructive. An army division having an average

strength of 12,800 men, all inoculated, occupied the same camp for four months, from March to July, and in this command but one case of typhoid developed. This was a mild case in a hospital corps man who had not completed the inoculations necessary for protection. There were forty-nine cases of typhoid with nineteen deaths in the city of San Antonio for the same four months. During the same period that this camp existed at San Antonio, between three and four thousand men were in camp at Galveston, Texas, and in this command no case of typhoid occurred, while the city of Galveston furnished 192 cases of the disease during the existence of the camp. The city and the camp had the same water-, milk- and food-supply, the only difference being that the camp had been protected by inoculation.

About 3,000 men were scattered along the Mexican border mostly in camps, many of them in localities where typhoid was present, yet of this command only one man contracted typhoid, which ended in recovery. In a recent number of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Captain Phelan, of the Medical Corps of the Army, contrasts the record of these camps with those of the concentration camps of the Spanish-American war, and says that it is inconceivable that, with such conditions, the practical abolition of typhoid could have been effected without the use of inoculations.—*American Medical Association Journal.*

INJUNCTIONS AGAINST MUSICIANS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Attorney General, S. S. Hudson, of Mississippi, has applied for an injunction against the local organization of the American Federation of Musicians at Vicksburg, Miss., under the claim that "music is a commodity." The Attorney General says in his complaint, "that the music, referred to herein, is a commodity of intrinsic value and general usefulness, commonly bought and sold, a common article of trade or commerce throughout the State, and world, is a ready subject of barter and sale, and is of great and valuable benefit to the public." This is in line with many other previous complaints prepared by attorneys for the purpose of obtaining injunctions, and is one of the reasons why the injunction writ has been so notoriously abused of recent years. It must be apparent to the most humble layman that vocal and instrumental music cannot by any stretch of imagination constitute a commodity or be a subject matter of barter and sale. The talents of employed musicians are purely and solely inherited or acquired gifts, and are equivlent, as a mental talent, to labor power, which is part and parcel of the human being, directly attached, and does not constitute in any sense whatever a commodity as commonly understood.

Musicians have also been enjoined in New York City, by the Italian organization of Musicians of New York, for the purpose of restraining the American Federation of Musicians from taking any further steps to protect their own interests.

WOMEN WIN IN OHIO.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The nine-hour law recently enacted by the legislature of Ohio, for the protection of women wage earners, in a test case before Judge Dillon, of Columbus, was decided by him to be constitutional. His ruling, it is expected, will be appealed to the higher courts of the State, and it is further expected that, in line with the decisions in other states upon the question of hours of working women, the Supreme Court of Ohio will confirm the decision just returned by Judge Dillon.

OHIO COMPENSATION LAW.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—At the instance of Ohio manufacturers, the Attorney General of the State has decided to commence a suit to test the constitutionality of the new compensation law. It is generally understood that the manufacturers desire to know positively whether the law will be upheld by the courts, before they commence to contribute to the State Insurance Fund, provided under the law.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS FROM ENGLAND.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Unemployment: During November, 1911, 2 6-10 per cent. of the English trade unionists were out of employment, as against 2 per cent. in November, 1910.

Miners: The total number of persons employed at mines and quarries in the United Kingdom during 1910 was 1,163,920, of whom 6,404 were females. During the year, 1,360 accidents occurred in the mines and quarries, by which 1,902 persons lost their lives. Good results have come about through the various life-saving measures that have been adopted and applied in the mines since 1855. A steady decrease in the percentage of loss of life has been the result. In 1855, out of every 1,000 persons employed in the mines, a percentage of 4 3-10 lost their lives through accidents. In 1910 this percentage was reduced to 1 4-10 per cent.

Trade Disputes: During November 60 new trade disputes occurred involving 10,051 persons. During the eleven months period, between January and November, 1911, 781 trade disputes had occurred, involving 737,520 persons. Most of these disputes were settled in favor of the employes.

Settlements: The miners of Uddington and Bristol obtained new agreements with an average of 2½ per cent. in prices. The engineering trades at Birmingham secured an increase of 25 cents per week to all over 16 years of age, and 2½ per cent. increase to piece-workers. Textile workers of Manchester secured 5 per cent. increase. Rolling mill men at Barrow obtained 2½ per cent. increase. Engineering and ship building trades at Manchester, Derby, Bristol, South Hampton and Belfast secured increases ranging from 25 cents to 50 cents per week on day rates, and 5 per cent. on piece rates; reducing their time one hour per week, the uniform week now being 53 hours. Electrotypers and stereotypers of London secured an increase of $1.00 per week, the rate rising from $10 to $11 a week. The dock laborers at Plymouth established a minimum of 16 cents per hour, and established 54 hours as a uniform working week.

Co-operative Societies: The total sales for the third quarter of the year among the co-operative societies amounted to $55,303,045, an increase of 5 per cent. over one year ago, and an increase of 26 per cent. over the same period five years ago. The productive departments of the co-operative societies increased 37 per cent. over the production five years ago. The total value of production for the third quarter of 1911 amounted to $11,443,460.

THE FAMOUS DANBURY HATTERS' CASE BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—On January 2 Messrs. Davenport and Merritt, attorneys for Dietrich E. Loewe *et al.*, filed a petition for a writ of certiorari to be addressed to the judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the second circuit and brief in support thereof. They submit the following reasons why the United States Supreme Court should exercise its extraordinary power to take a case of this character up by certiorari. First, the case was started over eight years ago and the plaintiffs were selected without redress. Second, the parties were engaged in active trial for twelve weeks, to the great expense of themselves, and to the inconvenience of their attorneys and litigants. Third, the final judgment in this action will ultimately have to be reviewed by the Supreme Court, either at this stage of the proceedings or after the necessary appeal from a judgment rendered on a second trial. Fourth, the question of the liability of the members of a labor union for the torts of the officers and agents committed within the scope of their authority is one of public importance and it would be highly beneficial for the country at large if it could be settled at this time, without waiting for further and protracted proceedings in this case. On Monday, the eighth of January, 1912, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the petition for the writ of certiorari will be submitted to

the Supreme Court for its consideration and action. It is a matter of considerable interest among students of this notable case to learn what arguments will be made by the attorneys for the plaintiffs.

PROGRESS OF STREET CARMEN.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—On December 21, 1911, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America closed an agreement with the New York State Railways, providing for the organization of the men on the entire system; therefore furnishing protection to all the employes under the terms of a general agreement. Each local division of the Amalgamated Association upon the several lines will make its own agreement with the company. If unable to come to an agreement the subject matter under dispute will then be referred to the international president of the Amalgamated Asociation and the General President of the New York State Railways Co., and if they cannot agree, a third party will be called in to arbitrate the case. Section 2 of the agreement provides that "where agreements with the local companies have already been established, those agreements shall remain in operation until the date of their expiration, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon between the parties hereto; it being understood and agreed that if other agreements are made, they shall all expire and terminate upon the same date; to-wit: May 1, 1914. after which, if a further agreement is made, it shall be a general agreement covering the entire system." Section 4 provides that, "in the cities of the State where there is no organization of the Amalgamated Association, the Company agrees that there will be no opposition or objection to the employes organizing: and when they do organize and establish a division of the Association, the same will be recognized and come under the terms and provisions of this agreement." The Amalgamated Association also succeeded in making a splendid agreement for the newly formed organization of street railway men at Schenectady. This agreement covers the entire working conditions and is considered one of the best that the Amalgamated Association has ever made. It will result in a possible increase of 3,000 additional members and the formation of three or four new local divisions for the Association. Section 28 of the Schenectady agreement contains the following recommendation by the Company: "The Company recommends that all motormen and conductors in the Association remain members, and recommends that all new men who may become motormen and conductors join the Association. The Company would prefer to deal with the employes through the Association."

The local division of the Amalgamated Association succeeded in making a new three-year agreement at Wilkesbarre, Penn., carrying with it an increase of two cents per hour. During the month of December charters were granted to new local organizations at Madison and Milwaukee, Wis., and Grand Forks, N. D.

BRANDEIS ON TRUSTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Louis D. Brandeis, the well known Boston lawyer, in testifying before the senate committee on interstate commerce, in dealing with the trust question, gave expression to the following: "The successful trusts have created conditions absolutely inconsistent with America's industrial and social needs. In our just indignation over the crimes disclosed at Los Angeles, should not statesmen seek the cause of this widespread, deliberate outburst of violence? Was it not because they, and men like them, believed that the wage-earner, acting singly or collectively, is not strong enough to secure substantial justice? Is there not a causal connection between the development of these huge and indomitable trusts and the horrible crimes now under investigation? Are not these irresistible trusts important contributing factors of social unrest? Is it not irony to speak of equality of opportunity in a country cursed with their bigness?

HOURS FOR WORKING WOMEN.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—When the United States Supreme Court sustained the Oregon ten-hour law for women and decided that a State can constitutionally protect women workers—on the grounds that the future of the race and the general welfare of society may be conserved—it set a proper example to State courts. Since the celebrated Oregon decision, the courts of Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana, Virginia and Missouri have supported similar legislation in behalf of working women. The courts in California, Washington, and Ohio have, at the present time, cases of a like character under consideration. Attorneys for notorious Gradgrinds and open shoppers have harangued the courts with all their old, moth-eaten pleas of the right to contract—and the right to work as many hours as one likes, or as many hours as the capricious and profit-mongering boss determines to drive an employe; but the valiant, determined, persistent efforts of the trade unionists have had the effect of so educating the public and the courts, that it is not likely the State constitutions will be longer twisted to promote injustice by such absurd contentions—which are merely survivals of a decadent era—or that the welfare of society can be longer endangered for the advantage of the exploiting few.

Utah and Missouri have nine-hour laws for women; California and Washington have eight-hour laws. They were obtained by the organizations of labor. Local Legislative Committees in other states should immediately make plans and exert themselves to do as good, if not better, for the protection of their women workers.

NEW LABOR TEMPLE.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

ATLANTA, Jan. 6.—The Atlanta Federated Trades moved into its new temple on January 1, in which accommodations will be furnished to all the unions in the city. To the great credit of the organized workmen of Atlanta, their new home is paid for.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—During the month of ..ovember 95 persons were killed and 191 injured in Canadian industries, or a total of 286 fatal and non-fatal accidents. This was a considerable improvement over the record for the month of November, 1910, in which 407 casualties occurred, 140 being fatal, and 267 non-fatal.

A WIDE-AWAKE UNION.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The "Bar Association" is the professional title of the organization in which attorneys, solicitors, lawyers and brief writers are all enrolled. It is probably one of the oldest and strongest unions of professional men in existence. Its first, second, last and only thought is self-preservation. Its word is law, in fact, it is the law, and for the sake of that self same law (of self-preservation), it elects its own members to administer the law, and up to the present no other section of society has mustered strength enough to balk their plans. It never sleeps nor allows its interest to lag. It tolerates no non-unionists nor strike-breakers. The much lauded "right to work" theory is not applicable to a non-union lawyer. No one would dare hire such a creature, no self-respecting union attorney would work with him, no dignified berobed judge would give him recognition. For the proof of this fealty of the lawyers to their union, reference is herein made to a most comprehensive exposure on the "extravagant cost of the law," by Carl Snyder, in *Collier's* of December 30, in which he says in part: "We have five times as many judges as there is any need for. The chief occupation of these judges is the obstruction of justice. * * In the United States, with 92 million people, there are over 3,600 judges. In England, with 32 million people, only 200 judges. The City of New York has 144, almost as many as in the whole of England." Mr. Snyder concludes his analytical exposure by saying: "Reduce the number of lawyers in Congress and the

State Legislatures, and then, and not until then, will there be a real reform of the law in this country."

The news letter cordially invites Mr. Snyder and his fellow reformers to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor in the accomplishment of this laudable task. Some headway was made in this direction during the last two Congressional campaigns. A bigger advance will be made in future campaigns.

NEW YORK MEN ALERT.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The Executive Board of the New York State Federation of Labor met at Albany on December 13 and formulated a legislative program on a number of labor subjects of a very meritorious character. Among the many measures it decided to champion before the next Legislature the following are deserving of special mention: A Workmen's Compensation Act, modeled on the lines of the Compensation Act passed by the Legislature of Washington on March 14, 1911, which also includes a compulsory insurance provision—the Washington act was framed to meet the objections of the New York Supreme Court, in which it declared that the former New York act took property without due process of law. The Washington act is considered by students to be the most comprehensive and complete yet devised in the United States, for the purpose of compensating workmen suffering from industrial injuries. The Executive Board also decided to favor a bill creating a State owned and operated printing office; an amendment to the Metal Polishing law prohibiting females and minors to be so employed; an amendment to the State Eight-hour law, extending it to the manufacture of all building material; an amendment to the Conspiracy law, so as to permit all lawful combinations; a bill prohibiting detective agencies from supplying employes where strikes or lockouts are known to exist; an amendment to the Garnishee law, raising the wage limit from $12.00 to $20.00 per week; a bill providing for sanitary conveniences in foundries; a bill prohibiting the employment of women in sausage making and other slaughter house bye-products.

VALUABLE BENEFITS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The funeral, old age and disability benefits of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America will be increased under the new constitution, which went into effect January 1, 1912. The new laws provide that $100 will be paid in case of death or disability, where a membership has been continuous for one year; for two years' continuous membership the benefits will be $150; for three years, $250; for four years, $400; for five years, $500; for six years, $600; for seven years, $700; for eight years or over, $800. This benefit will apply both as to death or a general disability benefit. A member of the organization holding 20 years' continuous membership who reaches the age of 65 and who because of age is disabled from following his occupation, will be entitled to a benefit of $800. The financial officers of the local divisions of the Amalgamated will hereafter be bonded so as to protect the finances of the Association; audits will be compulsory every three months, under the supervision of the auditor in the international office.

CIGARMAKERS' STATISTICS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—From the bulletins issued by the United States Census Bureau, the following interesting results have been proven by analysis: In 1904, 159,406 persons were engaged as wage earners in the cigarmaking business, their average annual wages amounted to $392.00, the value of their product averaged $2,077.00 per capita; in 1909, the number of wage earners had increased to 166,810, the average annual wages had increased to $415.00, and the average per capita production had increased to $2,437.00. This shows an increase in wages, during the five years, of six per cent., and an increase in productivity, for the same period, of seventeen per cent.

CONTEMPT CASE.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—On December 30 Justice Daniel Thew Wright, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, commenced taking testimony in open court in support of the charges by the prosecuting committee, Messrs. Darlington, Beck and Davenport, that President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison were guilty of contempt in the alleged violation of the Buck Stove and Range injunction. Among the witnesses examined were Commissioner General of Immigration, Daniel J. Keefe, formerly President of the National Longshoremen's Union; James O'Connell, President of the Metal Trades Department; Andrew Furuseth, President of the National Union of Seamen; Samuel DeNedrey, former editor of *The Trades Unionist;* D. F. Manning, President of the Local Retail Clerks' Union, Washington, and others. Several exceptions were made to the rulings of the court by the attorney for the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Jackson Ralston. The hearings are being continued from day to day at the convenience of the court.

A BOLD HONEST STATESMAN.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—During an address in Cincinnati, on December 30, Senator Robert M. La Follette attacked the decision of the United States Supreme Court in which it brought the organizations of labor under the restrictions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. His language was clear and definite. He said: "It is strange that when the court goes to its fullest limit in imposing penalties on combinations of capital, all of the capitalist owners get away with the full value of their property, but when the court goes to the same limit in enforcing penalties on combinations of labor, it takes away the homes and savings of the workman. The fact is, the law was not understood by the people to apply to labor organizations, and it is a mistaken judicial construction that has made it so apply. The law should be amended, by taking out from under its operation all labor organizations and all employers' associations." By this clear, straightforward statement Senator La Follette has demonstrated a spirit of high courage, sterling honesty and true justice, and in addition he has set a noble example to his contemporaries.

LABOR CONDITIONS BAD.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 23.—A special investigator before the state factory investigation commission, in session here recently, told of appalling conditions she had found in the local meat packing plant. "About 1,000 people are employed," she said. "There is no distinction made between men and women. One of the buildings is old and ramshackle and has been condemned. In three of the rooms that I examined the men and women were forced to work in water standing half an inch deep on the floor. Those were the sausage, the pickling and the pork trimming rooms. In the latter there were seventy-five employes, twenty-three being women. The floors are so wet and slimy that women have to wear rubber boots or stand on barrel tops. They work at cutting up the hogs. The men frequently lose fingers in the machinery and the women wore many bandages on their hands. The work is very disagreeable and dirty, and the rooms are in a filthy condition."

PRINTING TRADES STATISTICS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The analysis of the statistics furnished by the United States Census Bureau on the printing industry is exceptionally interesting. It shows that in the year 1904, 219,087 persons were engaged as wage earners, their wages averaged $580.00 per annum, and the value of their production, per capita, amounted to $2,521.00; in 1909, the number of employes had increased to 258,434, the wages had increased ten per cent., or an average of $637.00 per annum; the product had increased in value thirteen per cent. during the five years, or an average per capita of $2,855.

U. S. SUPREME COURT DOING BETTER.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—On Dec. 18 the United States Supreme Court sustained the "full crew" law of Indiana, in which a definite number of men on trains of a certain length is required. The test case was brought before the Indiana courts by the "Big Four" Railroad.

A few days previous to the "full crew" law ruling, the Supreme Court sustained the federal "standardization of equipment" act which passed the Sixty-first Congress and which required foot boards, grab irons, sills and other appurtenances of railroad freight cars and locomotives, to be of standard sizes and to be placed in similar locations on instrumentalities of commerce of interstate railroads. The court held in the latter case, which was tested by the Southern Railway, that lack of State legislation was not sufficient to prevent a car being used in intra-and inter-state commerce from being properly furnished with the standard equipments.

The federal act on "equipment" and the Indiana "full crew" act could very profitably be used as models for similar legislation in all the states.

RECEIVERSHIP FOR NON-UNION COMPANY.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Allis-Chalmers Company, of Milwaukee, Chicago, Cincinnati and Scranton, manufacturers of heavy mining and rolling mill machinery, has been compelled to go into the hands of a receiver, by defaulting the interest on its first mortgage five per cent. bonds, on January 1, 1912. In spite of the fact that this company has had a practical monopoly, for a number of years, in the special machinery it manufactures, and that it has been a favored customer of the United States Steel Corporation, the chairman of its Board of Directors being Judge E. H. Gary, who is also chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and in spite of the fact that it has fought the organizations of labor at every opportunity, it has failed to meet its financial obligations.

WRIGHT'S LATEST ORDERS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Mr. Justice Wright has passed an order appointing U. S. Commissioner Albert Harper commissioner to take testimony in the contempt proceedings against Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, with liberty to all persons so desiring to have their testimony taken in open court. This order was signed on December 15, and notice has just been served by the committee prosecuting the matter that its testimony will be taken in open court at ten o'clock Saturday, December 30. The order gives thirty days to the committee for the taking of testimony, and a like time to the respondents, with ten days for the committee to close.

TRADE UNION INVESTMENTS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The United States Bureau of Labor reports that in ten years, from 1897 to 1907, wages of Bricklayers increased 41½ per cent; Carpenters, 50½; Cornice Makers, 47; Gas Fitters, 53½; Hodcarriers, 36; Building Laborers, 28½; Painters, 41½; Paperhangers, 41½. Outside Electric Wire Men, 50½; Lathers, 34½; Plasterers, 39½; Steam Fitters, 45½; Roofers, 33½; Plumbers, 47; Stone Masons, 39; Structural Iron Workers, 36¼. This is an official report; it amply verifies statistics issued by organizations of the trades mentioned, and emphasizes most clearly what excellent dividends are secured through investment in a well managed trade union.

CONVICTS TO BE DISPLACED.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It is reported that on the first of January the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company will turn back to the State of Alabama the state convicts leased and worked in the mines at Pratt City, and just as quickly as the contracts with the various counties throughout the State expire the big corporation will give up those convicts worked at the Pratt mines.

CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

SEPT. 1880
Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman a MEMBER OF THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION of America, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE OF THE CRAFT. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world.
All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.
President.
C. M. I. U. of America.
LOCAL
STAMP

This is a *fac-simile* of the Union Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union. The color of the label is blue, and should appear in a prominent place on the boxes on which cigars are contained. On all cigar boxes on which this label appears it is a guarantee that the cigars contained therein are made under clean and healthy conditions by men and women members of the Cigarmakers' International Union, working under the eight-hour day and a fair rate of wages. Cigars made under the sweat-shop system or by the "Trust" do not bear this label. Refuse to purchase any cigars unless the label of the Cigarmakers' International Union appears upon the box. Do not forget the color of the label is blue.

UNION LABEL OF STOVE MOUNTERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Attached to oven-bottom of cook stoves and ranges and to ash-pit of base burners and heaters.

Indicates that this product is made by Union Labor.

STEEL AND COPPER PLATE PRINTERS' LABEL

This label is used on such articles as are engraved by the steel and copper plate process, and appears upon such work as invitations, engraved cards, etc.

CAMPAIGN FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A conference in the interest of trade training and vocational education was held in Washington on December 14 at which representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the National Educational Association, the National Association of Colleges and Stations, the National Association of Normal Schools, the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the Agricultural Association of Colleges and Stations, and officials of The Grange took part. The Wilson bill, H. R. 12156, and the identical measure, S. 3, by Senator Page, were unanimously endorsed and steps taken to vigorously press the principles of these measures for early passage through Congress.

ONLY A SPOOL OF THREAD.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A spool of thread is such a common necessity that it comes into a home and disappears by use without much thought or notice.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-Union Factories.

Do Not Buy Any Shoe

no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.

All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN F. TOBIN, *President* CHAS. L. BAINE, *Sec'y-Treas.*

Still, there are millions of dollars made by the manufacturers in this industry. The J. P. Coats Company, the largest thread manufacturers in the world, declared a dividend for the year 1911 of 35 per cent. The paid-up capital of this company is about $50,000,000, and its surplus fund, that has been saved after paying such remarkable dividends, has accumulated to $41,000,000. The stock of this company is quoted at 510, putting the thread manufacturing industry in the same class as Standard Oil. It will also be remembered that this is one of the highly protected industries, in which women and children are largely employed, at very low wages.

MOLDER'S AGREEMENT TO CONTINUE.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—There will be no annual conference, in 1912, between representatives of the Stove Founders National Defense Association and the International Molders' Union. The conference agreements and the percentage that was paid during 1911 will be in force until December 31, 1912.

BULLETIN OF IMMIGRANTS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, under the Department of Commerce and Labor, has just issued its bulletin giving

the number of immigrants entering the ports of the United States during the month of August. During the month mentioned 50,110 immigrants were admitted by by nationalities as follows: Hebrews, 7,996; Southern Italians, 5,503; Germans, 4,198; English, 4,087; Polish, 3,677; Mexican, 2,803, and the remainder divided among 33 other nationalities. The total immigration for the year ending June 30, 1911, was 878,587.

FOREIGN MINE WORKERS IN AMERICA.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—At the annual banquet of the American Chemical Society, held in this city on December 29, Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, Director of the Bureau of Mines, stated in his address, that "There is a dearth of technically trained men in America; they are needed to head business enterprises of the nation. The reason for this lack of trained men may be due to the colleges of the country. In the Bureau of Mines we have organized seven schools for the instruction of immigrants employed in the mines. There are at present 700,000 of these men (immigrants), half of whom are unable to speak the English language."

EIGHT HOUR LAW TO BE APPLIED.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Under a decision rendered at the Navy Department, the private concerns which undertake the construction of the two new battleships, Nevada and Oklahoma, will be obliged to establish the Eight-hour day throughout their entire plants, in order to conform to the Hughes amendment in the last Naval Appropriation Bill. There is no doubt among naval officials that the practical effect of this ruling will be to force an Eight-hour day throughout the whole of any private shipyard undertaking the contract. The date of opening bids for the construction of the new battleships has been changed from January 4 to January 25, in order that the constructors may revise their figures because of the official decision to apply the law to the full effect.

CANADIAN LABOR MAN ELECTED.

HAMILTON, CAN., Dec. 30.—Allen Studholme, Labor party candidate for the legislature, has been elected. A very bitter and relentless campaign was waged against Mr. Studholme by the Conservatives, but the labor people and their sympathizers supported him with a loyalty that was admirable and returned him a winner.

CONVICT LABOR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The House Committee on Labor at its regular meeting Dec. 19 decided to report favorably upon the Convict Labor bill, H. R. 5601. This bill is being strongly urged by Labor. It is hoped this measure will be passed by the present Congress and thus relieve free labor from the exacting competition with contract convict labor.

ROTHERT'S ORIGINAL
A. B. C.
Black Rider
Red Rider
UNION
Smoking Tobacco

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
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Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

JUST A WORD

REMEMBER THE LITTLE BLUE LABEL

UNION LABEL OF METAL POLISHERS, BUFFERS, PLATERS, BRASS AND SILVER WORKERS' UNION OF N. A.

This label in two colors (blue and red) affixed to metal goods signifies that the articles are strictly union made. This label may also be found stamped on metal goods.

No firm is granted the use of our label unless they first sign an agreement providing for the employment of union men exclusively, proper sanitary conditions, and the shorter work day, and payment of the regular union scale of wages.

The above Union Label can be found on Butchers, Shoemakers and Cigar Knives, Razors, Chandeliers, Brass Musical Iustruments, Carpenters tools of all descriptions, Beer Pumps and all Brewery supplies, and on all Badges and Metal Novelties.

Smoke and Chew
PENN
Tobacco
IT'S THE BEST
Save Your Tickets
for
Valuable Presents

Wear Union Stamp Shoes

Your Shoe Dealer CAN and WILL give you WHAT YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoedealers in the interest of Union Shoeworkers.

Visit your dealers and take no excuses. No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp. Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the "Union Boot and Shoeworker." Fifty cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,
No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING, - BOSTON, MASS.

Old Established Brands
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DRUMSTICK CUP DAY'S WORK
NORTH STAR Granulated Smoking HARPOON Long Cut Chew and Smoke
UNION AND INDEPENDENT
Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.
Incorporated 1891
Louisville, Kentucky

STRONGHOLD
STRONG HOLD
PLUG TOBACCO
Scotten Dillon Company

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TOBACCO, SNUFF
AND
CIGARETTES
Always Bear the
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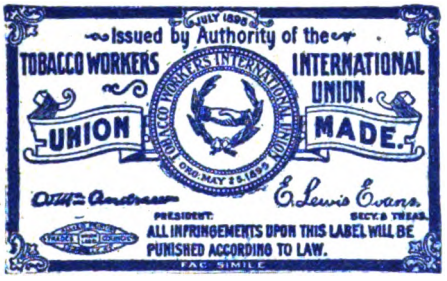
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

The Tobacco Worker.

Vol. 16 February, 1912 No. 2



Official Magazine of the Tobacco Workers' Internat'l Union

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American National Bank Building

Louisville, Ky.

JOBSON PRINTING & MFG. CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

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For UNION MEN and Friends of Union Labor.

Made in Cincinnati and is the only factory in the country which has adopted the eight-hour working day.

THE
EIGHT-HOUR TOBACCO CO.

JOBSON PRINTING COMPANY INCORPORATED

Printers of **The Tobacco Worker**

647 West Hill Street ***LOUISVILLE, KY.***

The
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induced a trial
MERIT made it
A SUCCESS
We make many other Brands
equally GOOD
Ask for Samples

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

FLAKE CUT.
Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.
Roman Mixture
Gold Flake
Blue Label
Hope
Globe Union Made
Navy Jack
Sam and John
K. of L.
Pickaninny
Canada Royal Navy
5 Cent
Police

SLICED PLUG.
American Girl
Pipe Dream

SCRAPS.
Globe
Wolverine
Navy Clippings
Jack Pot

LONG CUTS.
Duke of York
Gold Flake
Blue Label
Fame
Globe
All Leaf
Sweet Rose
Hope
Adam
Bismarck
Oronoco
Standard Time
Tige
Now or Never

GRANULATED.
Sweet Violet
Duke of York Mixture
Globe Mixture
Hope Mixture
Uncle Tom
Spot Cash
Red Jacket
Don Juan
Blue Label
King
Fruit Juice
Dan Tucker
Pug
Heron

And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.

SMOKE

Burley Cubs

LITTLE CIGARS

Sweetbriar

CIGARETTES

AND

Blue and Scarlet

CUT PLUG

THE ABOVE BRANDS ARE

UNION MADE

AND MANUFACTURED BY THE

BOOKER TOBACCO CO.

INCORPORATED

LYNCHBURG, VA.

The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 16 February, 1912 No. 2

The Tobacco Worker.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Louisville, Ky., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR

Advertising rates made known upon application

The Tobacco Worker.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS'COMMISSION

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—On Feb. 2, President Taft transmitted to Congress a special message covering numerous subjects. Among the recommendations included in the message was one for the appointment of a Commission on Industrial Relations. The following are excerpts from the message: "The extraordinary growth of industry in the past two decades and its revolutionary changes have raised new and vital questions as to the relations between employers and wage earners which have become matters of pressing public concern. * * * Any interruption to the normal and peaceful relations between employer and wage earner involves public discomfort and in many cases public disaster. Such interruptions become, therefore, quite as much a matter of public concern as restraint of trade or monopoly. Industrial relations concern the public for a double reason. We are directly interested in the maintenance of peaceful and stable industrial conditions for the sake of our own comfort and well-being; but society is equally interested, in its sovereign civic capacity, in seeing that our institutions are effectively maintaining justice and fair dealing between any classes of citizens whose economic interests may seem to clash. * * * Numerous special investigations, official and unofficial, have revealed conditions in more than one industry which have immediately been recognized on all sides as entirely out of harmony with accepted American standards. It is probable that to a great extent the remedies for these conditions, so far as the remedies involve legislation, lie in the field of State action; but such a comprehensive inquiry as is necessary to furnish a basis for intelligent action must be undertaken on national initiative and must be nation-wide in its scope. * * * One legitimate object of such an official investigation and report is to enlighten and inform public opinion, which of itself will often induce or compel reform of unjust conditions of the abatement of unreasonable demands. * * * There is already available much information on certain aspects of the subject in the reports of the Federal and State Bureaus of Labor and in other official and unofficial publications. One essential part of the proposed inquiry would naturally be to assemble, digest and interpret this information so far as it bears upon our present industrial conditions. In addition to this, the Commission should inquire into the general conditions of labor in our principal industries, into the existing relations between employers and employes in those industries, into the various methods which have been tried for maintaining mutually satisfactory relations between employes and employers and for avoiding or adjusting trade disputes, and into the scope, methods and resources of Federal and State Bureaus of Labor and the methods by which they might more adequately meet the responsibilities which, through the work of the Commission above recommended, would be more clearly brought to light and defined."

Our motto: Demand the Union Label.

BRANDEIS ARRAIGNS TRUST.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Louis D. Brandeis the Boston attorney, testifying before the Stanley Steel Investigating Committee of the House, made some extremely pertinent remarks with reference to the treatment of labor by the gigantic steel trust. Mr. Brandeis asserted that Judge Gary recently said that the treatment accorded employes of the steel trust compared favorably with any corporation at any time in the history of the world. This statement was contradicted by Mr. Brandeis and referred to the report of the United States Commissioner of Corporations for corroboration. "During May, 1910, 50,000 men, or 20 per cent. of all employes working and engaged by the corporation, worked 84 hours or more a week, a 12 hour work day including Sunday." D. A. Reed, counsel for the corporation, objected to Mr. Brandeis' testimony, declaring that the Committee is not vested with any authority to investigate the labor conditions. Chairman Stanley over-ruled the objections and Mr. Brandeis continued: "I am informed that a very large number of these men are old at 40 years; I am surprised that they are not incapacitated at 30. Comparing this condition of affairs with that of the slave owner to the slave, and of this corporation to its employes, to my mind this is one of the most serious crimes perpetrated in the United States. Every slave was regarded as valuable property; from pure selfishness the slave owner did not mistreat his slaves any more than he would his animals; they were valuable assets, but these men of the corporation are not valuable assets." Mr. Brandeis urgently requested the Committee to subpoena John A. Fitch of the Russell Sage Foundation, to appear before it to substantiate his charges. Referring to statistics concerning employes who worked at blast furnaces, Mr. Brandeis continued: "Out of the 25,000 men who run 165 blast furnaces, 12.26 per cent. earn between 12 and 14 cents an hour; 16.96 per cent. earn between 14 and 16 cents an hour; 37.51 per cent. earn between 16 and 18 cents per hour; and 18 to 20 cents an hour for 13,70 per cent. Of 96 per cent. of the employes, none of them earn over 20 cents an hour."

KIRBY HAS A SPASM.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Recently, John Kirby, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, addressed 150 Wisconsin members of the association in Milwaukee. During his remarks, aside from taking numerous raps at the organizations of labor, he commented on the McNamara case as follows: "Developments may, and they may not, directly connect the President and Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor with the awful conspiracy. Be that as it may, enough is known to convince any sane person they know all and sanctioned its execution." Those who are conversant with the violent utterances of this gentleman, know that it could not be expected that he would hold any different view. His expression of opinion, however, does not carry any weight with it. If the hostile interests to labor could have even in a remote way connected the officials of the American Federation of Labor with the crime, it would have been done a long time ago.

CALIFORNIA WINE GRAPES.

The total number of tons of wine grapes handled by the wineries in this vicinity during the last season reaches the surprising total of 70,000 tons, writes a Lodi correspondent. If this 70,000 tons of grapes had been converted into sweet wine the total number of gallons would approximate 5,600,000. It would be safe to say that at least 10 per cent. of this tonnage was converted into dry wines, which would bring the number of gallons up to a higher figure.

As between table and wine grapes the wine grape industry at the present time looks to be in the better shape. At $10 a ton for the common variety of grapes a rancher can show some profit. As table grapes have been selling for the last year or so there is little or no profit in them.

COMPLIMENTS UNION LABOR.

Congressman Lafferty of Oregon Makes Eulogistic References to Unions on Floor of House.

WASHINGTON.—During the consideration of the Hughes eight-hour bill in the House of Representatives on Dec. 14, Congressman Lafferty of Oregon, said, in part: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to go on record in favor of labor unions and in favor of the great work organized labor has done for humanity. This bill fixes eight hours as the standard for a day's labor on all government work. The measure was introduced in this house by the able member from New Jersey (Mr. Hughes) who is himself a holder of a card in a labor union. The bill was referred to the Committee on Labor, of which the able member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wilson) also the holder of a union card, has the honor to be chairman. I am glad to say that there are 13 other members of this house who hold union cards, and we find them all here on the floor this afternoon working for the passage of this bill. If union labor has done nothing more than give us the bill now under consideration, it would be entitled to the lasting gratitude of the country. This bill sets the standard at eight hours for a full day's work, with a full day's pay, for all laborers and mechanics. No private employer can hereafter say that the demands of his employes for an eight hour day is unreasonable, when the government has said by this bill, which we are going to pass, that it is reasonable. We are also indebted to organized labor for most of the laws heretofore passed looking to the health, comfort, and safety of employes. The mad rush to obtain money in the United States has been the greatest obstacle in the way of a full and complete enjoyment by our people of the blessings of a free republic. It is high time that a sharp halt was being called. It was written of old: 'For what is a man profited, if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?' That conditions are growing better is shown by the fact that we are passing this bill this afternoon. The people are rapidly coming to realize that Lincoln's definition meant something, and that this country is for the people. If the people will send men to Congress, regardless of their politics, who are not under obligation to the special interests, we will in a few short years make this country one of, by, and for the people."

The Indian legend as to the origin of tobacco runs thus:

Ages ago, at the time when spirits considered the world yet good enough for their occasional residence, a very great and powerful spirit lay down by the side of his fire to sleep in the forest. While so lying his arch-enemy came that way and thought it would be a good chance for mischief, so gently approaching the sleeper he rolled him over towards the fire till his head rested among the glowing embers and his hair was set ablaze. The fire roused the good spirit, and, leaping to his feet, he rushed in a fright through the forest. As he did the wind caught his singed hair as it flew off, and, carrying it away, sowed it broadcast over the earth, into which it sank and took root and grew up tobacco.—Ex.

LABOR FATALITIES IN CANADA.

Ninety-five fatal and 191 serious injuries to work people were reported to the Canadian department of labor during last November. In October there were 344 accidents, fatal and non-fatal, and in November, 1910, there were 407. There were eleven killed in the railway service, eleven in the agricultural pursuits and twelve among unskilled laborers. The largest number of non-fatal accidents occurred in the metal trades—namely, forty-five.

BEING TRIED FOR PEONAGE.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

LEXINGTON, KY., Feb. 17.—Ten prominent and wealthy lumber men are being tried in the United States district court on peonage charges. The defendants, it is alleged, have held workmen prisoners while they worked in the mountains, there being 56 counts in the indictments.

PRISON CONTRACTORS TO VACATE.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 10.—The Ohio Board of Administration has given notice to the E. B. Landman Company and the Columbus Bolt Works to vacate the State penitentiary not later than April 15. Thus the contract system comes to an end in the State penal institutions. Here is a striking instance of the way in which prison contractors in collusion with boards of control and prison officials friendly to them can continue the iniquitous contract system in violation of the law. In 1905 the legislature was favorable to a bill introduced by Representative Wertz for the abolition of the contract system. The then existing contracts had only a year longer to run. Seeing that the bill would pass, the Board of Control and the Contractors cancelled the existing contracts and entered into new ones for as long a term as the law would permif, five years. The bill was enacted, but the contracts could not be abrogated, thus continuing them until 1910. Even then, the contractors were allowed to operate on the plea that they had unfinished material. Then the press service of the contractors sent statements broadcast that if the convicts were not employed they would go insane, etc. This story was exposed by one of the press agencies and the Ohio Federation of Labor. Finally the Board of Control was abolished by law and a new Board of Administration, free from the influences of the contractors, was appointed. Thus for this long period, after the enactment of the law abolishing the system, the last contractor will have taken his departure from the penitentiary.

A LEGISLATIVE HINT.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In 1897, the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania enacted into law, "An Act to regulate the hours of mechanics, workingmen and laborers in the employ of the State, or municipal corporations, or otherwise engaged in public works." This law was contested in the courts and was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State. One of the concluding sentences of the decision is important, and is as follows: "If this were an attempt by general law to regulate the hours of labor throughout the State, the argument in support of the act based on legislative exercise of police power would call for consideration, but as the case stands, discussion of this larger question would be wholly irrelevant." It will be seen that the court states substantially that if a law were passed covering all labor, an argument based on the legislative exercise of police power would call for consideration by the courts. This is an important point.

FITCH ON LABOR CONDITIONS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—John A. Fitch, of Pittsburg, was recently before the Stanley Steel Investigating Committee, and explained his reasons for criticising the United States Steel Corporation's treatment of its employes. Mr. Fitch made a study of the labor and social conditions of the Pittsburg field for the Russell Sage Survey in 1907 and 1908, and later published his observations in book form. "The Steel Corporation wields such an enormous power, that it is a menace to the country," said Mr. Fitch. "Conditions of work in the steel mills are demoralizing. Thinking, red-blooded workingmen do not care as much about welfare work as they do about their rights; they are not as anxious for sanitation as they are for justice." Chairman Stanley asked Mr. Fitch who the officers were of the association for which he had acted, and Mr. Fitch replied that J. P. Morgan was the Treasurer.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—George F. Hedrick has been re-elected President of the International Brotherhood of Painters, and J. C. Skemp has been re-elected general Secretary-Treasurer, for the ensuing term.

SENATOR BORAH STRONG.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—At a hearing before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor there appeared recently James A. Emery, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, who attacked the Hughes Eight Hour Bill, which recently passed the House, as being vague and ambiguous. This statement brought forth from Senator Borah, Chairman of the Committee, the following retort: "From reports of the Department of Commerce and Labor on the steel industry, it is shown that the United States Steel Corporation is paying millions of dollars in dividends, and have in their hell-holes men who have worked twelve hours a day, seven days in the week, and others who work eighteen to twenty-four hours in one shift. This is something no man who has taken an oath of office can ignore."

BURNS' SLEUTH GETS JOLT.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In the controversy before the Lorimer Investigating Committee, in which a stenographer's report, taken from a dictagraph, was brought into question, there has been conducted an investigation. The stenographic notes of the Burns' stenographer have been shown to have been largely faked. An experiment was conducted and the stenographer given an opportunity to demonstrate his ability in the same manner that he claimed he took the notes which were introduced as evidence. In the test he failed, showing that his former story was not in accord with the facts. A number of stenographers corroborated the statement of the official stenographer of the committee that the notes taken by the detective's stenographer were faked.

EXCLUSION LAW FAILS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. — That the Chinese exclusion law fails to accomplish its avowed purposes has been pointed out in the report of the commissioner of the bureau of immigration for the fiscal year 1911, which has just been made public. The report states that the methods adopted to violate the law were so extensive and complicated as to beggar description. It is stated that one of the principal difficulties consists of properly guarding the Canadian and Mexican boundaries. It is claimed that unless the exclusion law is strengthened, the next decade will witness the entering to the United States, on citizenship claims allowed, of more than fifty thousand Chinese.

CONTEMPT CASE STILL ON.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The celebrated contempt case is still in progress in Justice Wright's court. John Mitchell has completed his testimony and left the city. Secretary Frank Morrison has been on the witness stand for a considerable length of time. One feature of the examination of Mr. Morrison is worthy of note. Attorney Davenport, for the Anti-Boycott Association, questioned him relative to the word "allegiance," which occurs in the obligation of the Typographical Union, of which, as all know, Mr. Morrison is a member. The inference of Attorney Davenport was clearly to the effect that the word "allegiance" in the typographical obligation was inimical to American citizenship. The introductory paragraph to the typographical obligation states specifically that the obligation refers only to the printing trades, and by no stretch of imagination could the obligation be construed as vitiating the loyalty, fealty, or devotion of its members to the government of the United States. What is purposed by this angle in the interrogatories is not plain, but evidently is done to not only cloud the situation but to imply that which in substance is not true. President Gompers will again go on the stand after Mr. Morrison has concluded.

Never accept the dealers' word that your purchase is Union made. See the Label yourself.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

E. LEWIS EVANS, - Editor
Rooms 50-51-52-53 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Third and Main Streets, - Louisville, Ky.

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL

is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

THE WAY.

Once in each year, on the 12th of February, we celebrate. We pay honor to the memory of the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. Many speeches are made by men in the higher walks of life, and, reading them, we are brought to wonder how some of the speakers feel toward some of the sentiments expressed by Lincoln. For instance:

"The workingmen are the basis of all governments for the plain reason that they are the more numerous."

"Labor is superior to capital and deserves much the higher consideration."

When our great orators, standing before an audience and wishing to catch or touch the proper chord, they will majestically quote the words of the great emancipator who he knows is always dear to the hearts of the common people. Does any one of these fellows really think that the workingman is the basis of all governments, and superior to capital? They many times during the pre-election periods try to make their audiences think that they do believe in these truths, but after the fools have been again fooled you are politely told that that kind of rot was all right during Lincoln's time but in this enlightened time and age capital is the brains of the nation and will always keep control of the reins of government and any means to accomplish that end are justified. Is the workingman going to be always the pliant fool that he has been heretofore? Some of them may and perhaps always will be, but methinks I see a star on the eastern horizon, which is growing higher and higher every day; it is the star of Hope born of education resulting from thought, meditation on the great complex question into which the workers have been plunged, and would with pleasure be kept in if capital could keep them there. Capital in some instances have seen this "Star of Hope," and their ill-gotten gains are giving them twinges born of the fears that follow misdeeds; the fear that the chickens will come home to roost, and they will some of these days. Some of them, in speaking of the workers, take pleasure in using the word "mob." If it does turn out to be a mob, capital may thank themselves for it because it is of their own creation, born of the cruel, inhuman treatment imposed upon workers as backs are bent low under their burdens. It will not be the mob in the brutal sense that will sweep our country from shore to shore, but it will be as ruthless in wresting the usurped rights from labor's traducers as the methods of the mob, as they are sometimes styled. In the place of bloodshed there will be tearshed, and tears of the bitterest will scald their way down the cheeks of those who are shedding them. Right, truth and justice, though encompassed to-day, will rise in its might to-morrow and cast aside those who would submerge it. Every season has its waxing and waning; capital has been basking in the waxing of the season for lo, these many moons, but like the

sun rising in the east in its own due season, it must set in the west; so it will be with capital. Their season is far spent, but Labor has not been asleep simply because they have been shoved into twilight and darkness. In their sleepless nights they have been in deep thought, studying how they may come into their own—proving by title their right to a larger proportion of what they by their labor have produced, and the light of education is bringing the blue, gray dawn of the morning to light the way.

At this session of the New York Legislative Assembly there has been an amendment offered to the Penal Code making it unlawful to sell, exchange or give away coupons or prize tickets or cards or other similar means of stimulating the trade.

Who will let it pass and become a law? Wait and see.

I. B. Krinsky Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., makers of so many popular brands of cigarettes, all Union Made, and bearing the Union Label, is coming out with a new brand, called the "Turkish Student." If its popularity may be judged by the popularity of the other brands marketed by the I. B. Krinsky Company, the success of the new brand is assured.

The Penn Tobacco Company, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., one of the most successful firms in the trade, have decided to increase their capital stock from $200,000 to $1,000,000, the increase being made necessary because of their expanding business. They intend erecting a modern up-to-date factory building to meet the demand for operating space They had an output of 2,400,000 pounds last year. We wish them unceasing success.

The resignation of James B. Duke as President of the American Tobacco Company, suggests to mind the probability that the brainy head finds the present compass of the American Tobacco Company, as it now is, reduced to one-quarter of its former size, too small, and without sufficient scope for workings of his gray matter. The position of President of the British American Company, with ramifications all over the rest of the world outside of the United States, is more to his liking.

The movement of the Fire Commissioners in New York in penalizing the habit of smoking in the factories, if carried out, offers an opportunity to some enterprising chewing tobacco manufacturer to get up a compact little package of chewing tobacco to meet the demand resulting from the stoppage of smoking. If people cannot smoke, the habit of using tobacco will naturally turn to the next best, and that is the chew, and a general revival of chewing may be expected. The most enterprising will be the one who will reap the largest crop from the inevitable change.

The usual crop of anti-cigarette bills are being presented to the various State legislatures now in session—some of them more drastic than others; but judging from the popularity of the little short smoke by people of all ages, the anti-bills will not have much show of passing. Some of them are so drastic in their provisions as to appear ridiculous to the lover of individual liberty.

It is coming to a pretty pass when an American must not have a cigarette on his person, nor must he give one to any one else, under the penalty of a fine. In Indiana, some years ago, a law of this kind was passed and put into effect, which was its own undoing, as the courts declared it unconstitutional.

The tobacco growers in France seem not to be satisfied with the result of their efforts, judging from the shrinking of the acreage during the last three years. The planting for 1908 was 39,758 acres, in 1909, 37, 880, and 1910, 29,439. The yield for 1908 was 50,056,000 pounds; 1909, 42,274,000 pounds, and 1910, 36,-446,000 pounds, a falling off of nearly 14,000,000 pounds.

It is not likely that the consumption of the manufactured product has been or

is on the decline, so the difference in the raw material will have to be drawn from other fields and the United States will get the benefit of a goodly portion of the purchasing to make up the deficiency, and all the growers in the tobacco growing states will get the benefit of the increased demand for the raw material.

At a recent meeting of the Label League No. 5, of Kansas City, a resolution was adopted carrying the following pledge, which will be exacted from each of the League members wearing the emblem of the League:

"I (name) pledge myself while wearing the emblem of the Label League—

"First. To demand and accept no goods, when making a purchase, but those that bear the Union Label, as far as possible.

"Second. To, at all times, refuse to patronize any firm that is unfair to organized labor.

"Third. When employing help of any kind, to see that they are members of their respective organizations."

To the reader, the suggestion is offered that this pledge be committed to memory for the good of the cause and the reader himself.

Contemplation of the remarks of Senator Wm. E. Chilton, of West Virginia, when the bill creating a Child Labor Bureau was under consideration, makes us wonder whether that distinguished gentleman was ever a child, or, like Topsy, "jus' growed up." The cold brutality of his remarks are akin to those of the savage Indians toward the pale faces who were gradually supplanting them, and in their savage ignorance they wreaked vengeance wherever they could on child or adult.

It hardly seems that man born of woman and living in this enlightened age of the twentieth century could, before an audience such as the Senate, give utterance to such a brutal and savagely inhuman statement.

The Senator stated: "It is waste of money; that good roads for the automobilists were of much more importance." In our estimation, a man that can give utterance to such a sentiment (especially when the subject under discussion has to do with the children of our nation—the future citizens of our country) is certainly unfit to have a voice in shaping the legislation of this country.

The employers who set out to fight Labor's just cause for organization usually find that they have bitten off a very big chunk, and in many instances they have been unable to chew the bite. We could name a number of large concerns who have set out to combat Labor's right to organize and have a say as to what return they should get for the labor they perform, and sadly for the firms' interest, they have had to go into a receivership's hands. They fight the game hard, but justice is not on their side and failure is inevitable.

The latest concern to whom this truth has been made manifest is the Allis-Chambers Company, with branches in a number of our large cities. They some years ago assumed the role of antagonism to organized labor and have fought their fight bitterly, with the result that they were compelled to go into the hands of a receiver at the close of the year just passed. Organized Labor stubbornly contested their right to have a say as to what portion of what they produced shall be received by them, but the firm would not recognize Labor's rights in any way. Some people have indeed to be bumped hard before they will see aright.

In the effort to combat the evil of Child Labor, many difficulties present themselves; the one not the least troublesome is the parents themselves. Many of them are so willing to perjure themselves by swearing that the child in question is of the age permitting them under the law to work in factories.

In some cases, dire necessity in the child's home give cause for the position taken by the parent, but in many cases, such is not the case. The parent has been derelict in the discipline of the child from its babyhood up and the child grows up in an untrained state, and in order to keep him off the streets and out

of mischief, the parent puts him to work. There are other causes that have been found by the anti-child labor workers which make it difficult to, with justice, administer the conditions they find confronting them. The employer usually presents a stolid front of indifference. He wants the cheap child labor if he can get it to cheapen his costs of output, and, for that reason, employ the child on the parent's perjured statement, though he may know that the statement is not true. Then again, the child's desire to earn money himself leagues him with the parent's untruthful declaration and he becomes a party to a three-cornered conspiracy which is now undermining the future citizens of our country. Some few, in after years, who have an ambition to rise above the hewer-of-wood-and-drawer-of-water level, do rise by reason of their own inner forces. The question that arises is how to get more of these early-in-life wage earners out of the drone class and into the active, ambitious desire to be citizens in all the senses implied by the word.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, He that knoweth and doeth all things well, has called from our midst our beloved brother and member, Mr. Robert Weiss, much to our sorrow, be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 2 and a copy be sent to the TOBACCO WORKER for publication; also a copy be sent to the brothers and sisters who mourn his loss most. Be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 2 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days in memory of the dear brother gone before us, and our heart's sympathy be tendered the brothers and sisters of the deceased.

CHAS. TAYLOR,
FRANCIS HUNGERMAN,
BYRON C. LEECH, *Committee.*

There are cigarettes of the highest quality on the market which bear the Label. They are the best. Look for the Label.

A WORKERS' LIBRARY.

BY JAMES O'NEAL.

Millions of thinking workingmen are to-day equipping themselves with good books to enable them to better understand the problems of to-day. Many find it difficult to make a proper selection of books, but the University Extension Company of Chicago has brought out a work that solves the problem. This is the "Library of Original Sources," published in ten large volumes and edited by more than 125 leading research specialists of Europe and America. It is a collection of original documents giving the ideas that have influenced civilization for seven thousand years. Not what some biased historian says, but what the great thinkers themselves have said. Included in the volumes are many documents that are inaccessible in the best of public libraries.

The work begins with the ancient world of Assyria, Babylonia, Egypt and Palestine, where will be found the writings of their great thinkers. The reader is then led to the Greek and Roman worlds and from first hand sources becomes acquainted with the thought, life, economics and history of these two civilizations. He then passes on to the period of Feudalism and from original documents he sees the society of that time reconstructed, the growth of church, state and empire, the coming of the Reformation and the birth of modern science. Froissart's account of the peasant revolt under the leadership of Wat Tyler and John Ball is also found here. The gradual development of science, philosophy, religion and political ideas is then shown in their chronological order. One volume is devoted to original documents having reference to the American Revolution which are of special value to American readers. The general development of science and philosophy in all branches is then traced down to 1903, the last volume closing with a general alphabetical and analytical index. The chronological index is also of special value in following the course of human progress through the ages.

The work is so admirable in design

and execution that it is hardly possible to exaggerate its value. The workingman who has given its contents a careful study may be said to be a better educated man than the best centers of learning turned out during the middle of the last century. It provides a sound basis for a broad and liberal culture such as few possess even in the dollar-controlled seats of learning to-day. Our advice to workingmen who want to *know* is to send a postal card to the agent, Mr. Leo J. Richardson, 631 Lincoln Park Way, Chicago, for a descriptive catalogue of the work. If the table of contents does not awaken an eager desire in you to possess this invaluable treasure, then you are a dullard indeed.

Mr. Lewis Evans, Editor Tobacco Worker:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Please allow me a little space in the TOBACCO WORKER to speak a few words relative to my work and the movement in Atlanta.

Since my arrival here I have visited and addressed some of the Local Unions every night. Will say for the meetings I have attended that they have been well attended with a good deal of enthusiasm in the interest of the cause. My addresses were well taken and resolutions passed endorsing the Union Labeled products and committing the members to the purchase of tobaccos bearing the Union Label, and leaving the non-union, non-labeled brands on the shelves.

I have had the continued counsel and other assistance from our friend, Jerome Jones, for which I cannot thank him too much.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, Secretary of the Labor Temple, has rendered every assistance within his power to make my work here a success.

Atlanta has a good movement on now. The progressive workers are forging to the front steadily. Considerable agitation is going on for all labeled products and my visit is at this time most opportune, as I got in with the flow tide and the demand for union labeled tobaccos, snuff and cigarettes is growing steadily.

One of the members of one of the Local Unions showed me an advertisement in the official journal of one of the largest International Unions, advertising "Queen Quality" smoking tobacco, and asked if it was union tobacco, and when I told him it was made by the American Tobacco Co., he nearly dropped. I showed him the name at the bottom of the advertisement, which told that it was F. R. Penn Tobacco Co., American Tobacco Co. successors. "Well," he said, "that is a nice how-do-you-do, advertising non-union tobacco in an International Union's official journal." He said he would write to headquarters and put in a vigorous kick against such a practice. I secured the page on which the advertisement appeared and have enclosed it to you.

I feel that our work in Atlanta will bring good returns, as much enthusiasm has been aroused.

Fraternally,,

JAMES BROWN,

Organizer A. F. of L., T. W. I. U.

TODAY

Tarry not in idle yearning
For the moments that are gone;
Yesterday hath no returning,
And life's stream is flowing on;
Flowing on with joy or sorrow
Toward the dark unfathomed sea—
Ever onward to the morrow
That conceals eternity.

Let us, then, to-day endeavor
To enjoy life's present sun,
For the past is past forever
And the morrow may not come;
Let us do the loving duties
That await us on the way,
And behold the myriad beauties
That abound in life to-day.

—C. Howard.

Fifty girls employed as strippers at Carroll's tobacco factory, Dundalk, recently struck work against a proposal to put them on piece work, by which, the employers contend, they could earn from 50 to 75 per cent. more than their former wage. The strike will not cause any dislocation of business. The firm recently granted an increase of 1s. per week to most of their hands.

THE FIGHT AGAINST CONVICT LABOR

A. F. of L. Press Service.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Prison contractors throughout the country are bending every energy to thwart the onward march of sentiment against the contracting of convicts to private manufacturers. Every obstacle known to human ingenuity is being brought into play. Some years back the Connecticut Legislature granted an appropriation to build a State reformatory. Two years were spent in the selection of a site and construction. After completion, a superintendent was appointed, this being in the spring of 1911. The Reliance Manufacturing Company made a desperate effort to have the contract system established at the new institution, but failed, and has resisted all attempts to transfer any of the inmates from the old prison to the new reformatory. The business of the company has expanded to such an extent that it claims it needs all the inmates of the old prison. The opening of the new reformatory was fixed for June 1, 1911, and then again for January 1, 1912. The opening has now again been postponed until some time next fall. As a matter of fact the Reliance Manufacturing Company has placed a veto on the Acts of the State through its representatives.

A CORRECTION.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Last week a dispatch was received in Washington to the effect that Bert H. Connors, on trial in Los Angeles, charged with complicity in dynamiting the Hall of Records, had been acquitted, and it was so noted in the Weekly News Letter. A later dispatch, however, contained the information that the jury in the case had disagreed, the vote standing ten for acquittal and two for conviction. It is now stated that the case will be re-tried.

LABOR ON LAKE VESSELS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—V. A. Olander, Secretary of the Lake Seamen's Union, recently testified before the Stanley Steel Investigating Committee, relative to the United States Steel Company. He explained the welfare plan of the Lake Carriers' Association, and designated it as a scheme employed by the company to prohibit organization and to reduce seamen to serfdom. The maritime section of the Steel Trust is a prominent member of the Lake Carriers' Association.

LABOR COMMITTEE GETS BILL.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A contest for possession of the Borah Children's Bureau Bill, which recently passed the Senate, resulted in the reference of the bill to the Labor Committee of the House. The measure had been assigned to the Interstate Commerce Committee, and an investigation had already been begun. Chairman Wilson, of the Labor Committee, and member of the labor group in Congress, claimed that his committee had already reported a similar bill and should have possession of the Borah bill. The House gave it to Mr. Wilson's committee by a vote of 175 to 113.

PROPOSES SIX-YEAR TERM.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A six-year term for the President of the United States, coupled with ineligibility of reelection, is proposed in an amendment to the federal constitution, which Senator Works of California has introduced in the Senate. The resolution has been referred to the Senate Committee on Judiciary, and special efforts are to be made to get action on it prior to the adjournment of Congress.

ANOTHER RETIREMENT BILL.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Congressman Maher, one of the labor group in Congress, has introduced a bill calling for the retirement of civil service employes in the post-office department who have reached the age of 60 years, providing for half pay thereafter. Similar measures are already pending.

COURT EXPLAINS ACT.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 17.—The Ohio Supreme Court has handed down an opinion showing on what grounds it upheld the Workmen's Compensation Act. The court explains that the powers granted under the act constitute a valid exercise of police power; that it does not deprive one of property rights without due process of law; that the act does not clothe the State Liability Board of Awards with judicial power, but makes it merely an administration board, and that it does not make an arbitrary and unjust classification.

DIRECT ELECTIONS UNSETTLED.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—It is rumored that an attempt will be made in the Senate to recede from the Bristow Amendment to the resolution for a constitutional amendment for direct election of United States Senators. The Bristow Amendment provides for Federal control of senatorial elections. After six months' of effort to agree, the conferees have decided to report a disagreement to their respective houses.

SECURE INCREASE IN WAGES.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 17.—The conferences between the federated crafts and maangement of the Seaboard Air Line Railway have been concluded and an amiable settlement reached. A one cent per hour increase was granted to the machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and painters and one-half cent per hour increase for sheet metal workers. This increase affects the employes at Savannah, Americus, Jacksonville, Fernandina, Waldo, Tallahassee, River Junction and Tampa. Employes who have been in the service for five years were also granted a division pass. In addition, any employe in the service one year can get a pass over foreign lines twice annually for himself and family. The men secured everything contended for.

OREGON CONDITIONS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

PORTLAND, ORE., Feb. 17.—The Central Labor Council of this city has forwarded to the State officials of all the States, as well as to the labor organizations, a statement of conditions in Oregon. It seems that through the efforts of hostile employers, promoters, real estate agents and others, the country has been flooded with alluring advertisements of the great opportunities offered in this State and large numbers of people have migrated here to find that they have been hoaxed. The result is that there is a large number of people in the State who are the victims of these advertisements. The statement concludes with stating: "We welcome to our State men and women who have a true understanding of conditions in Oregon. There is room for such emigrants to aid us in the development of our resources. What we protest against is the unscrupulous exploitation of deluded people."

PROMOTION BILL.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—Radical changes in the railway postal service will result if the bill introduced by Senator Penrose is approved by Congress and the President. The measure provides for the classification of the salaries of railway postal clerks, so as to inaugurate a system of annual promotions, based on efficiency of service and also permitting the transfer of postal clerks to the railway mail service and vice versa. The salaries of railway clerks are divided into four grades. Employes in grade one will receive $900; grade two, $1,000; grade three, $1,100; and grade four, up to $1,800; chief clerks are not to receive more than $2,000. In post-offices, transfer offices and terminal post-offices salaries range from $900 to $1,500.

Did it ever occur to you that when you pay your Union-earned money for non-union goods you are employing non-union labor? Think about it the next time you ask your dealer for a piece of merchandise. Look for the Union Label.

WANTS TO ABOLISH MILL.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 17.—The Governor of this State in a message to the Legislature emphatically recommends that the hosiery mill operated by convicts in the State penitentiary be abolished, and that the convicts be employed on work designed for the exclusive State use. The Governor claims that the hosiery mill has been and is a fertile breeding place for disease, mostly tuberculosis, and closes his message with the following words: "I desire no friction, no row, and no unpleasantness, but action, and it must be had by you or me. Which?

WOODEN CARS EXPENSIVE.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The railroads have lost their first appeal from the 1911 law permitting no post-office payments to railroads for mail carried in wooden mail cars run between steel cars. It is given out that the post-office auditor knocked off $568.72 from the July bills of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain railroads and the railroads appealed. The comptroller of the treasury sustained the auditor, despite that the railroads made the plea of confiscation.

CANADIAN LABOR STARTS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

WINNIPEG, MAN., Feb. 16.—The board of directors of the Winnipeg Federation of Labor was unanimously instructed to apply for a charter under the Co-Operative Societies act for the founding of the Winnipeg Co-Operative Society.

The instruction was given at a mass meeting of Winnipeg union workingmen, who want to deal a hard blow at the high cost of living. Shares in the Co-Operative Society will be sold for $3 each. Holders of five shares or more will be given dividends on their investment.

The balance of the profits will be returned to the purchasers according to the amount of their purchases. As the labor unions of Winnipeg are soldily behind the project, its success is assured. The move is creating consternation among the wholesale and retail men here who have been fattening on the high profits of middlemen.

PROHIBITS THIRD TERM.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A constitutional prohibition against a third presidential term is provided for in an amendment introduced in the Senate by Senator Reed of Missouri. It does not change the length of the presidential term, but makes any person ineligible who has served two terms, a full term and a portion of another or who has served a portion of two terms. The resolution went to the Judiciary Committee.

EXONERATED BY DEPARTMENT.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A statement has been given publicity to the effect that the department of justice has made the positive declaration that President Samuel Gompers and Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor have been completely exonerated by the federal grand jury. In all of the evidence brought before the jury there was nothing which even remotely indicated that they had any knowledge of the alleged dynamiting conspiracy. This is not news to the membership of the organizations of labor.

PAYMENT CHICAGO SLUGGERS DENIED.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

MUSCATINE, IA., Feb. 10.—During the Button Workers' strike in this city, Chicago sluggers were imported for the purpose of intimidating the button factory strikers. The county assumed the responsibility of paying them. An injunction was secured prohibiting the county from making the payments and a decision has just been handed down declaring that the expenditure of money for this purpose is unlawful. This decision has had an electrifying effect on the strikers.

UNION MADE GOODS.

Failure to Demand Label Helps the Foes of Organized Labor.

There are a number of trade unionists who think themselves loyal supporters of the movement because they pay their dues regularly, attend their meetings and would rather go on strike than work alongside a non-union man; yet these same men will purchase bread, shoes, hats, clothing, furniture, tools and tobacco without giving a thought to the conditions under which these articles were made or without realizing they are helping their avowed enemies, the Manufacturers' Association, to gain ground.

It was to aid the members of all the trade unions of the country to distinguish between goods made under fair or unfair conditions that the union label was first brought into use, and it is this label that can be made the most effective weapon against the onslaught made upon unionism by the foes of organized labor. Workingmen constitute the larger part of the purchasing public, inasmuch as their wages are redistributed almost as soon as they are received, and it is to their fellow workers in other trades that the members of each union must look for support. It is obvious, for instance, that the hatter will wear union made hats, the baker eat union made bread, the cigarmaker smoke union made cigars, but it is only when each of these three extends the principle that prompts him to aid his own union and to help the other two that he takes a step toward progress in true unionism.

The building trades unions do not suffer from this indifference to quite the same extent as other organizations, for the reason that the men who follow the different branches of construction work are well organized. Yet, even as far as these unions are concerned, greater reciprocity would result in the strengthening of the cause of organized labor in general and the growth and higher efficiency of the respective organizations in particular. But it is the weaker unions that have chiefly to rely upon the support of their brother workingmen. It stands to reason that no capitalist will go about making propaganda for the union label, and it is the trade unionists who must show the employers by a constantly expressed demand for union made goods that it will be to their advantage to supply such demand.

Support of this kind will help these weaker organizations to gain in strength, and long hours, child labor, and unsanitary conditions will become things of the past.

Thus labor itself can redeem its fellow workers from the undercurrent of industrial slavery.—James Maguire, Recording Secretary International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, in *Chicago News.*

KENTUCKY LAW DISOBEYED.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 17.—Two years ago a law was enacted by the State legislature converting the penitentiary in this city into a reformatory. Nothing has been done, however, by the board of prison commissioners because the Hoge-Montgomery Company, which holds contract at the institution, refused to allow the necessary changes to be made. The company proposed to give its consent to the execution of the law if its contracts were extended six years after expiration in 1914. The board of prison commissioners agreed to the proposal, but it was declared illegal by the attorney general, whereupon the commissioners calmly announced that the law would not be carried out. The fight is to be continued against this flagrant violation of law.

SUN A LAMPLIGHTER.

In the acetylene burning lighthouses along the Panama Canal will be installed copper cylinders exposed to the sun. When the sun rises in the morning and the rays fall upon these cylinders they will expand and close valves that admit gas to the burners. As night approaches and the sun's rays diminish in power the cylinders will contract and again turn on the gas, which will be ignited by small pilot jets.—Scientific American.

VEGETABLES AS A FACTOR IN THE SPREAD OF TYPHOID.

The possibility of the conveyance of typhoid germs by means of vegetables and fruits has long been suspected, and as a result of studies in recent years, evidence has been collected that such foodstuffs play an important part in the transmission of typhoid infection. Typhoid fever is a rural disease; typhoid fever patients are frequently found on farms where green vegetables are cultivated for market; and, in some localities at least, the practice is prevalent of using human excreta as fertilizer to force the growth of vegetables that are intended to be eaten raw.

To determine the factors responsible for the spread of typhoid fever, it is highly important to determine how long the typhoid germ can live under natural conditions. In recent years a number of investigators, working under different conditions, have recovered this organism from previously contaminated soil after varying periods up to fifty days, and Muir regained the organism after eighty-four days from soil inclosed by glass and moisture added. Since the longevity of the typhoid bacillus in unsterilized water ranges from seven to thirty days, it would seem that the soil might serve as a reservoir of infection to the stream which drains it.

The latest work on this subject is reported by Creel, who conducted experiments both within doors and in the open air, with exposure to rain and sunlight. The typhoid organism was carried up from the soil by the growing plants, and on repeated examination the organisms were recovered from the leaves and stems up to thirty-one days. A leaf of lettuce from an infected bed yielded positive cultures after three washings, thus indicating that rainfall will not free vegetables from infected material. These results have practical significance in view of the insanitary conditions on many farms. The demand for fresh vegetables being so great and the means of transportation so rapid, vegetables grown in one section may be shipped great distances and used by large numbers of persons. There is danger of the transmission of typhoid fever by this means. *The Journal of the American Medical Association* thinks that the inspection of truck farms would be advisable, and permits for the cultivation of vegetables for public sale might properly be withheld from all farms on which improper methods of fertilizing are practiced.—Journal of American Medical Association.

STOP IMPROVEMENTS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Information comes from railroad sources that the Illinois Central Railroad, on which there has been a strike for some considerable length of time, has abandoned all improvement work. It is stated that owing to this strike the company is not financially capable of continuing improvements. It is further stated that the Illinois Central has been unable to meet the demand made upon it for shipping facilities.

RAILROAD WRECKS.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The federal express on the New Haven Railroad was wrecked near Leetes Island, Conn., recently, throwing three Pullmans off the track and badly shaking up the occupants, several of whom were prostrated. The cause of the accident was a split rail. Owing to this wreck two other fast trains had a narrow escape from running into them. A wreck also occurred near Belspring, Va., when a west bound Norfolk and Western passenger train crashed into a freight. Three persons were killed and five injured, all being employes. The Oriental Limited, the Great Northern crack coast train, was wrecked at Doyon Station, near Devils Lake, N. D. A dozen passengers were injured.

I am from Missouri, and I must see the Label on all purchases I make.

When you see the Label on the package or piece of tobacco, you are assured that it is Union made. Take no other.

MOONS OF THE UNIVERSE.

Besides Our Own Luna Twenty-five Others Are Known to Exist.

There are in all twenty-five moons besides our queen of night, Mars having two, Jupiter eight, Saturn ten, Uranus four and Neptune one, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. Of course new lunar additions are likely to be discovered at any time, although it is improbable that Mercury and Venus have any satellites or that Mars has more than two.

The two known moons of Mars are, indeed, very minute, neither being over fifty miles in diameter. On the other hand, Jupiter's first four satellites, as well as Ganymede, are each larger than Queen Luna, Ganymede having a diameter of about 3,550 miles. Titan of Saturn possesses a diameter approximating 3,000 miles, while that of Neptune's sole satellite is about 2,000 miles.

As respects our own moon, Queen Luna has only one-forty-ninth the size and one-eighty-first the weight of our earth. Luna's distance from us varies a good deal, from 221,000 miles to 252,000 miles. Her mean or average distance is about 238,000 miles.

FOR THE GRUMBLER ABOUT PAYING DUES.

Some members who are continually complaining about paying their dues, yet at the same time are willing to take all benefits in the way of conditions, wages and hours, make us think of an old negro who thought salvation was free. The story is as follows:

The colored parson had just concluded a powerful sermon on "Salvation Am Free," then announced that a collection would be taken up for the benefit of the parson and his family. Up jumped an acutely wise brother in the back of the church.

"Look-a-year, parson," he interrupted, "you ain't no sooner done tellin' us dat salvation am free dan yo's askin' us fo' money. If salvation am free, what's de use in payin' fo' it? Dat's what I wants to know. An' I tell yo' p'intedly dat I ain't goin' to gib yo' nothin' until I find out. Now——"

"Patience, brudder, patience," said the parson. "I'll 'lucidate. S'pose yo' was thirsty an' come to a river. Yo' could kneel right down an' drink yo' fill, couldn't you? An' it wouldn't cost yo' nothin', would it?"

"Ob course not. Dat's what I——"

"Dat water would be free," continued the parson. "But s'posin' yo' was to hab dat water piped to yo' house; yo'd have to pay, wouldn't you?"

"Yes, sah, but——"

"Wal, brudder, so it is wid salvation. De salvation am free, but it's de havin' it piped to yo' dat yo 'got pay fo'. Pass de hat, deacon, pass de hat."—Ex.

POSTAL REPORT MADE.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The report of the Postal Commission on second class rates has been submitted to President Taft by Associate Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court, who is President of the Commission. All of the trade union journals throughout the country are interested in the final determination of this question, Postmaster General Hitchcock having previously made a recommendation radically raising the rates on second class publications.

CIGAR MAKERS' STATISTICS.

From the bulletins issued by the United States Census Bureau, the following interesting results have been proven by analysis: In 1904, 159,406 persons were engaged as wage earners in the cigar making business, their average annual wages amounting to $392, the value of their product averaged $2,077 per capita; in 1909, the number of wage earners had increased to 166,810, the average annual wages had increased to $415, and the average per capita production had increased to $2,437. This shows an increase in wages, during the five years, of 6 per cent., and an increase in productivity, for the same period, of 17 per cent.

BOOSTING THE LABEL.

DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 7, 1912.—Tobacco Workers' Union No. 13, and Cigarmakers' Union No. 22, have for many years been of the unanimous opinion that in order to have a more general demand for the Tobacco Workers' Blue Label and the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers, that it was to the interest of both unions to have their (label promoters) visit the 75 different labor unions of Detroit.

Chas. P. Alder, Third Vice-President, Tobacco Workers' International Union, and Vice-President of Detroit Federation of Labor, with David S. Jones, business agent of Cigarmakers' Union No. 22, both of them known among the trade unionists of Detroit as the Twin Union Orators, were on the job as Blue Label entertainers and promoters of smokers' mass meetings, and where the most commanding figures in the union labor world have been present at mass meetings in the year 1911, in the interest of the working men and women. These men were energetic; they promoted the union label demonstration that has been made the various ways of advertising the union label by union No. 13 and union No. 22, in order to get the good-will of all brotherly trade unionists and friends in Detroit, Mich.

We hope that the trade union movement will immediately institute a series of diplomatic moves for the year 1912, and to have the ambition to stand first and all the time with the union tobacco and cigar manufacturers (who stand by you), and the fondness to help the cause of labor by always demanding tobacco and cigars bearing the union Blue Label. Live and let live.

Let every cigar dealer and union man, and all friends withdraw their patronage from the non-union cigar and tobacco trust, its agents, its cigar stores, and non-union cigar manufacturers for the year 1912.

It means more demand for union-made tobacco and cigars, more and steady work in union shops, more membership in the different unions; it will pave the way to organized labor and bring into the fold of our international unions non-union tobacco workers and cigarmakers.

Brothers, let us give the best that is in us to our international unions for the year 1912. Now all together, as real trade unionists.

Let us appoint committees to visit the different labor unions at least once every year; have your delegates go to the different Trades Councils, State conventions and all labor conventions, to keep hustling for the union Blue Label. Brothers, if you are a members of a fraternity, association, kindly do the best you can in promoting the interests of our union Blue Label.

Brothers, you will never be sorry for boosting all union labels and working cards that are recognized by the American Federation of Labor.—*Cigarmakers' Journal.*

AN INTERESTING STORY.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In the February number of *Everybody's Magazine*, there began a story entitled, "Big Business and the Bench—How Courts Have Been Invaded and Judges Swayed by the Powers of Corruption." These articles have been written by C. P. Connolly, a one-time resident of Butte, Mont., the city where first as a public official he became aware of the pollution of the stream of justice by the big copper interests of that camp. The first article is intensely interesting and there is an array of facts marshalled and proven which must be appalling to every lover of justice. It is well worth the perusal of every individual interested in public affairs.

Smoking among the tribes of North American Indians was very general, if not universal. The conjuncture that it was more or less interwoven with their civil and religious observances is not without support. The use of tobacco was known to nearly all the tribes, and the pipe was their grand diplomatist. In making war and in concluding peace, for centuries, the pipe has played an important part. The transfer of the pipe from the lips of one individual to those of

another was the token of amity and friendship, a gauge of honor with the chivalry of the forest, which was seldom violated. If anything exceeded the savage's belief in tobacco it was that which attached to his pipe. In life it was his dearest companion, and in death, whatever else might be forgotten at his funeral obsequies, his pipe was laid in the grave with him to solace him on his journey to the happy hunting grounds. —Ex.

WANTS COURTS RESPECTED.

A. F. of L. Press Service.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—At the recent meeting of the New York State Bar Association, of which United States Senator Root is President, he said: "If judicial license is to be placed on a parity with political opinions in the public mind, judicial decision will interpret the law always to suit the majority of the moment, and the recall will be the natural and logical expression of the relation to be assumed by the people and the courts." The followers of the Taft legal mind appear to have a fear that the law will be interpreted in a different manner than at present. The people of this country, however, judging by their present attitude, are not in favor of defying the courts, but treating them as public institutions that should be just as amenable to the people as every other governmental institution.

WHAT IS RICE PAPER?

Of the great army of cigarette smokers there is probably not more than one hundred who know that rice paper, in which the tobacco is wrapped, has nothing to do with rice, but is made from the membranes of the breadfruit tree, or, more commonly, of fine new trimmings of flax and hemp. So light is this paper that five hundred of the tiny sheets go to make an ounce. They are perfectly combustible, and give off the minimum of smoke. Before being rolled with tobacco they are analyzed to prove that they are free from all deleterious ingredients and that they contain nothing but the purest paper fibre. Only new material—flax and hemp trimmings—is used, and these are thoroughly purified. Chopped by machinery into minute particles, they are well mixed by a revolving fan, and then reduced to dust, which is placed in a solution of lime and soda. After remaining in the solution for some time, in order that all foreign substance may be eliminated, it undergoes a thorough washing process, the water being the purest kind coming from artesian wells sunk especially for the purpose. Then the pulp is rolled out into paper. At first it is of a grayish tinge, the pure white of the finished product being obtained by an electric process, which in bleaching it also cleans it of whatever impurities might have escaped the bath. —*Scientific American.*

NON-UNION BREADSTUFFS.

While it is the duty of trade unionists to demand the union label at all times, there is at present a special reason for their insisting on being supplied with bread bearing the label of the Bakers' International Union. This group of sturdy unionists is engaged in a fight to the finish with the Ward Baking Co., which is backed by the great Steel Trust. The following from a circular to the stockholders of the Ward-Corby Co. (same concern), dated June 9, 1911, shows the magnitude of the problem confronting the bakers: "Six hundred thousand dollars was invested in the Chicago plant; business increased to 256,229 loaves per week. In Boston we note an increase of 59 per cent. We have accumulated a surplus of $465,581, which we have re-invested in our property. It has been decided to increase our capital stock from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000. The earnings are more than 2½ times the dividend on the preferred stock." Moral—Demand the label on all breadstuffs and check the growth of this dangerous trust.—Ex.

I exchange my money only for goods that bear the Label.

CHILD LABOR PROBLEM.

Williamsport's school authorities have from time to time been confronted by the child labor problem. The principal trouble has been not to compel employers to comply with the law, but to prevent its violation by parents willing to perjure themselves in swearing to the ages of their children in order to take them out of school and put them to work.

Every one is, or should be, interested in seeing that the law is obeyed.

Considerable progress has been made in the way of improving the child labor situation throughout the country. Better conditions are reported in no less than 30 States. The credit for this advance is claimed for the National Child Labor Committee.

It is not sentiment but a concern for humanity that prompts workers in this field. Children ought early to learn to do some kind of useful work. That is why farm life is generally best for childhood. But to set children in mills and factories, in sweatshops, and even in many homes that are unsanitary to a degree, and work them 10 to 14 hours a day is a fearful price to pay for cheap labor.

The argument for the protection of children from the rapacity of employers, the greed and the necessity of parents and their own passion for pin money is made and is so strong that nothing can be added to it but new facts as they arise in the course of study of the subject. The *Buffalo News* suggests publicity as a cure, contending that "if those who work children early and late to the limit of the law will not do better than the law requires, when the law itself is lax, as it is in many States, the people who buy may discriminate in their buying,, and it will be found no slight handicap on a business to have it known that child labor is its basis."

In some States employers are defiant on the subject of even a decent regard for children, who are sought for their laborfrom the time they are more than 5 years old, incredible as it may seem in such a country as America. Southern mill owners are the worst offenders, but there is still too little enforcement of law even where the law is good in terms and requirements.

They who devote themselves to the cause of child labor safeguards are worthy of all aid and encouragement.—*Williamsport* (Pa.) *Bulletin.*

DANGER OF GASOLINE FUMES.

In a letter to the New York Medical Journal Dr. T. D. W. Pinckney declares that public warning should be given in regard to danger from fumes where gasoline is burned and cites the case of a man who was found unconscious and near death after being for a short time in a small room in which an automobile engine was running.

"Some time ago," he says, "I was also called to see a plumber who was rendered helpless and almost unconscious by fumes from his gasoline torch. It appears that only a small amount of the fumes is necessary to cause helplessness and that there is little or no warning of danger in the feeling of the one affected.

"Persons working alone in their small private garages are in grave danger when they let their engines run for even a short time," says Dr. Pinckney. "Chance alone saved the men in the two cases I mention."

REVIVING OLD MACKINTOSHES.

Shabby old mackintoshes can be made as good as new at home for a small outlay, and by the exercise of a little care and patience. Boil a little linseed oil and add to this about 20 drops of terebene (to be had at any chemist's). While hot apply this mixture to the mackintosh with a brush. Allow it about 48 hours to dry in, and then wash the whole over with india rubber solution dissolved in methylated spirits to the thickness of cream. Leave this another two days to dry and the mackintosh will be found to have a smooth and hard surface, as calculated to resist all moisture as when the coat was new. The same process will, of course, do for rain hats, sponge bags and all water-proofed things.

VIEWS ON LABOR OF A RAILROAD MANAGER.

The late William Baldwin, Jr., who stood high as a railroad manager, was an earnest advocate of organized labor. He said: "As an employer, I need an organization among my employes because they know their needs better than I can know them and they are therefore the safeguard upon which I must depend in order to prevent me from doing them an injustice. We men at the top," said Mr. Baldwin, "must have combination, we must have our representatives and 'walking delegates,' we have everything that powerful organization can ask, with the ablest lawyers to do our bidding. Labor to protect its right and standards needs organization, at least as much as we need it. For capital to use its strength and skill to take weapons from the working men and women is an outrage."

ESTIMATING POWER OF SEA.

The "live power" of a furious sea is estimated by multiplying the mass of the surge by the square of its speed. When the surf, impelled by the drive of the broad sea, meets a solid obstacle, its pressure is thirty tons per square meter of water. This estimate, which is close, explains how water, when continually sapping the foot of a cliff, breaks down the land, forces back the shore line, and little by little, constantly and surely, increases the sea's domain. A wave from 33 to 35 feet high, and 625 feet long—such a wave as the sea produces every 18 seconds—represents power of about 1,350 H. P.—steam—per square yard.

During the year 1911, according to the Internal Revenue returns, there were manufactured in the United States, 374,000,000 pounds of tobacco, a little over four pounds for every man, woman and child in this country.

Of this amount, the Trust made and sold about 88%. This is not a very good showing for Union people's patronage of tobacco bearing the Union Label. When you look the proposition square in the face, do you not think that 12% of the whole is not enough for the Union men of this country? The Union men ought to have at least 50% to their credit. What are you going to do during the year 1912? It is about time to raise the ante by spending the hard-earned nickels for the Union Labeled brands of tobacco, thereby giving employment to the Union help and applying the golden rule: "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

MEASURING RIVER FLOWS.

In its work of stream gauging—measuring the flow and volume of rivers by up-to-date methods—the United States geological survey co-operated during the past fiscal year with 13 states, the states contributing over $49,000 and the survey doing the work. The geological survey also co-operated in this work with the reclamation service, the office of Indian affairs and the forest service. Ninety-six gauging stations were maintained in co-operation with the reclamation service, 13 in co-operation with the Indian office and 194 in co-operation with the forest service on streams draining national forests. In all 1,105 gauging stations were in operation at the close of the fiscal year.

IRISH TOBACCO GROWING.

It is semi-officially stated that the development Commissioners have granted the 70,000 pounds sterling asked for by the Department of Agriculture in aid of tobacco growing in Ireland. We look forward with interest to seeing an official confirmation at an early date. That a complete and convincing case has been made out for the claims of the Irish tobacco growing industry no one can contest. If the semi-official report proves to be unfounded it will cause a serious set back to the industry in this country.

Look under the sweat band for the Label before you buy your hat. It should be there.

STRONGHOLD

PLUG TOBACCO

Scotten Dillon Company

STAND BY YOUR UNION.

In the recent past the good name and high ideals of our great labor movement, its men and the cause of humanity they represent, have been attacked as never before. Every enemy, every "interest" arrayed against the organized workers has howled like dervishers. They hope to bring our tried, trusted and faithful men into disrepute, to destroy our confidence in their integrity and thereby weaken and finally crush the organizations of labor.

Every union man deplores violence and crime, whether committed by an ordinary outlaw, by a corporation director or agent or by so-called union men. Labor resents the insinuation that because one or two union members became criminally fanatically or fanatically criminal the rank and file and the officers of the labor movement are responsible either legally or morally.

Labor in its history has met, resisted and overcome the bitter hostility of its foes; labor, standing for the great cause of justice and humanity, will gain.

Men and women of labor, stand firm; be true to your cause and to each other. Let the spirit of fraternity, justice, freedom and solidity imbue your every thought, word and action. Stand by your union, organize the unorganized workers and labor will triumph.—Samuel Gompers.

A Union shoe has the Union stamp either on the insole or outsole. Take no shoe without it.

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BRITISH TOBACCO GROWING.

According to the latest reports, the annual output of home-grown tobacco in Canada is about 10,000,000 lbs. The quantity of Australian tobacco used in tobacco factories in 1909 was 1,421,000 lbs. No reliable statistics are available with regard to South Africa. It is estimated that the production of what is known as Boer tobacco is now under 1,000,000 lbs. per annum. Turkish tobacco is cultivated in the western province, the acreage being estimated at 160 acres, including a small acreage of Virginian tobacco. The average yield per acre (under Goverment supervision) of Turkish tobacco is 500 lbs. and Virginian 1,000 lbs.

In buying a suit of clothes, see that there is a Label in each garment.

JUST A WORD

REMEMBER THE LITTLE BLUE LABEL

Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-Union Factories.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp.
All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.
Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN F. TOBIN, *President* CHAS. L. BAINE, *Sec'y-Treas.*

Smoke and Chew
PENN Tobacco
IT'S THE BEST
Save Your Tickets for Valuable Presents

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory No.

Wear Union Stamp Shoes

Your Shoe Dealer CAN and WILL give you WHAT YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoedealers in the interest of **Union Shoeworkers.**

Visit your dealers and take no excuses. No charge or royalty for the Union Stamp. Send for list of factories.

Subscribe for the "Union Boot and Shoeworker." Fifty cents per year.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION,
No. 434 ALBANY BUILDING, - BOSTON, MASS.

Old Established Brands

INDEX

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DRUMSTICK CUP DAY'S WORK
NORTH STAR Granulated Smoking HARPOON Long Cut Chew and Smoke
UNION AND INDEPENDENT

Strater Brothers Tobacco Co.

Incorporated 1891
Louisville, Kentucky

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UNION MADE
TOBACCO, SNUFF
AND
CIGARETTES
Always Bear the
BLUE LABEL

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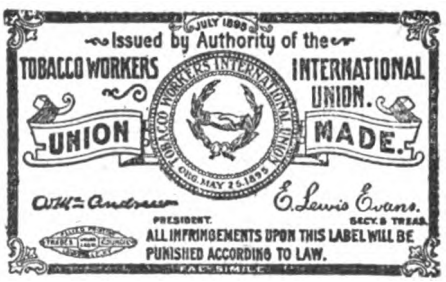
PUBLISHED MONTHLY

The Tobacco Worker.

Vol. 16 November, 1912 No. 11



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Rooms 50, 51, 52 and 53
American National Bank Building

Louisville, Ky.

JOHNSON PRINTING CO., LOUISVILLE, KY

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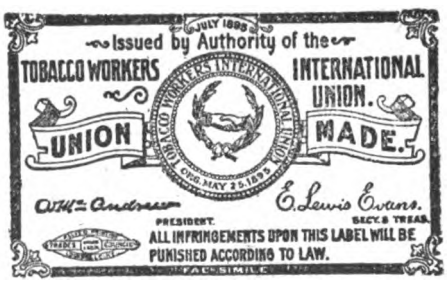

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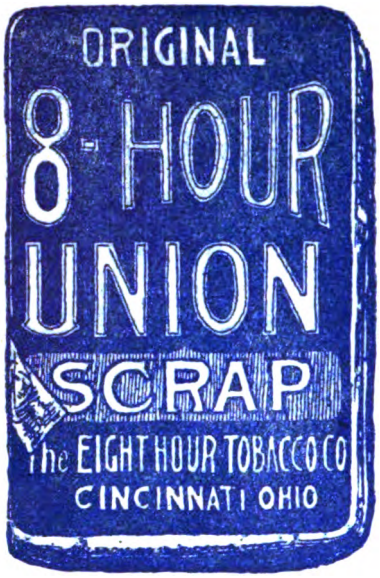

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UNION LABEL
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MERIT made it
A SUCCESS
We make many other Brands
equally GOOD
Ask for Samples

Smoke our latest and best brand, "EDEN" Cube Cut. Just out. It will suit you.

Union Made Tobaccos

FINE CUT

Globe, High Court, Nerve, Express, Target, Hope, Blue Label, Blue Line, Detroit, Fearless, Sweet Myrtle, Anti-Trust, World, D. T. C.

PLUGS

Delmonico, Fame, The Five, Nerve Navy, Hand Made, Globe, Snow Apple, High Court, Eden, In Line, Fruit Juice, Primo, Trust? Nit, Hope Navy, Our Nation.

SMOKINGS

FLAKE CUT.
Hand Made

CUT PLUGS.
Roman Mixture
Gold Flake
Blue Label
Hope
Globe Union Made
Navy Jack
Sam and John
K. of L.
Pickaninny
Canada Royal Navy
5 Cent
Police

SLICED PLUG.
American Girl
Pipe Dream

SCRAPS.
Globe
Wolverine
Navy Clippings
Jack Pot

LONG CUTS.
Duke of York
Gold Flake
Blue Label
Fame
Globe
All Leaf
Sweet Rose
Hope
Adam
Bismarck
Oronoco
Standard Time
Tige
Now or Never

GRANULATED.
Sweet Violet
Duke of York Mixture
Globe Mixture
Hope Mixture
Uncle Tom
Spot Cash
Red Jacket
Don Juan
Blue Label
King
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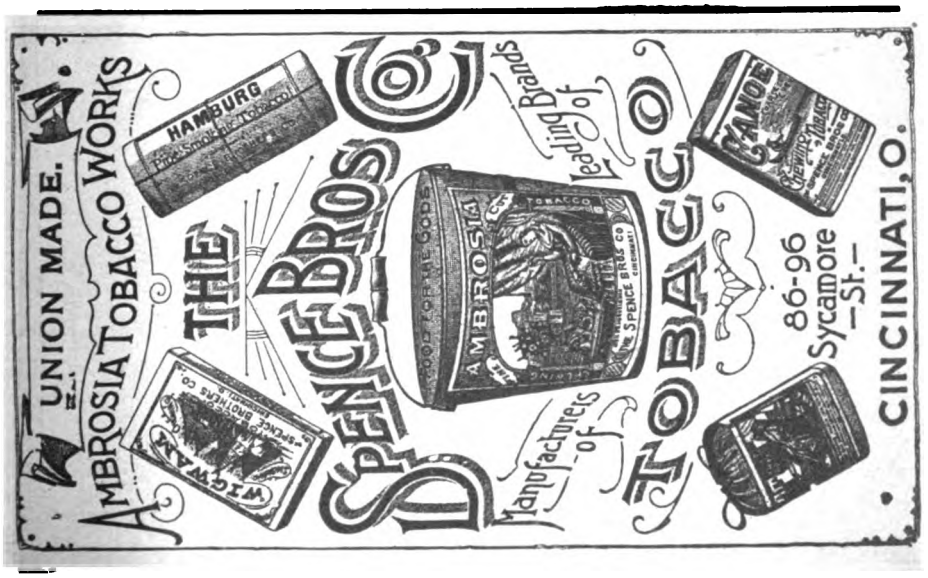
And numerous other brands bearing our trade-marks.

Globe Tobacco Co.

Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

First Tobacco Factory to adopt the Tobacco Workers' International Union Label.



SMOKE

Burley Cubs

LITTLE CIGARS

Sweetbriar

CIGARETTES

AND

Blue and Scarlet

CUT PLUG

THE ABOVE BRANDS ARE

UNION MADE

AND MANUFACTURED BY THE

BOOKER TOBACCO CO.

INCORPORATED

LYNCHBURG, VA.

The Tobacco Worker.

Louisville, Ky.

Vol. 16 — December, 1912 — No. 12

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REPORT OF DELEGATE TO LABEL DEPARTMENT, A. F. OF L.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 13, 1912.

To Officers and Members of the Local Unions:

GREETING—As your delegate to the convention of the Label Department of the American Federation of Labor, I submit to you for your consideration the following report:

The fifth annual convention of the Label Department of the American Federation of Labor was called to order at 10 a. m. by President John F. Tobin, on November 7, at Central Labor Union's hall, Reynold's Arcade, in Rochester, New York.

Emanuel Koveliski, the President of the Central Trades and Label Council, in behalf of labor organizations in Rochester, made an address of welcome to which President Tobin responded on behalf of the delegates.

The report of the credential Committee showed that there would be 31 organizations represented, having a total of 63 delegates representing almost all the different crafts that have labels or store cards.

The President's report was read to the convention and it proved to be a very able document and contained some very good recommendations, especially on the universal label. This question was referred to this department by the A. F. of L. convention held in Atlanta, 1911, and also by the meeting of the Executive Council in their meeting following the convention. This was referred to a special committee who reported as follows:

"To the Fifth Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your special committee, appointed on the recommendation of the president of this department to consider the question of a universal label, or a universal design for combination with present labels, has had several sessions, and has gone into the subject committed to it as extensively and thoroughly as was possible with the data at hand, and the limited time at the disposal of the committee; and it is the unanimous conclusion of the committee that it will not be possible to present to this convention as comprehensive and thorough-going a report as the importance of the subject demands and the requirements of the question make advisable. Your committee recommends, therefore, that it be continued with the following instructions:

"That prior to the assembling of the sixth convention of this department, the committee make exhaustive and painstaking investigation of the universal label proposition and the universal design proposition; that officers of international unions having labels, shop cards or buttons be requested to furnish the committee their views on the universal label, or universal design, especially as applied to the product of their trade, and that these views be accompanied by opinions from their attorneys as to the legality and practicability of the universal label or design in that particular trade; that the committee be authorized to gather such information and data as in the opinion of the committee will be valu-

DIVIDENDS.

The word dividends is generally used in a financial sense as a name for the income received by investors from shares of stocks which they may own in corporations. The word has been generally used in labor union terminology, presumably because it has a sort of capitalistic sound that is quite repugnant to the class conscious proletariat. The latter term has been repeated so often that the writer feels sure every working man in America must understand it.

But notwithstanding the class conscious prejudice, or any and all other kinds of prejudice, whether named or unnamed, the writer would like to present some different aspects of the term "dividends" as they appear to the writer to have bearing on the struggle of the workers for the wherewith of existence, and having in mind the fact that the game of "dividends" is one in which the employes may take a hand as well as the stockohlders.

Dividends are the incentive that causes a man to invest money in corporation stocks—they hope to receive an income by so doing. As long as the dividends is received they never throw away the stock. So keen are they for fear they may miss a dividend that they often keep the elaborate stock certificates even after they are known to be worthless as the paper they are printed on.

Now, compare this with the wage earner who joins a labor union. In the hope of getting dividends he signs his name and agrees to pay a small weekly sum. He would pay five times as much per week for a piece of land covered with rocks and stumps, a mile from any carline, and which never in his lifetime will be worth what he pays for it.

But he is looking for "dividends" from his union dues, while in the other case he is making a permanent investment because he is buying for a home. Yes, it is a permanent investment, very permanent, indeed.

His investment in union dues does pay him, because he gets more money for his labor than he would be getting if the union did not exist, and once in a while he gets a raise.

Now, the extra wages due to the existence of the union would be a "dividend" to an investor in a corporation, and the raise would be a continuous "extra dividend." In fact, the corporation stockholder who received a regular dividend of 10 per cent. on his investment, and an extra dividend of 2 per cent. quarterly or 8 per cent. per annum, would be transported with joy. This would mean that on an investment of $100 he would get $18 per year.

Now, let's look at the "dividends" of the union member. Suppose he earns $600 per year and pays $13 per year in dues. One increase in wages of 5 per cent. equals over 200 per cent. "dividend" on his yearly investment of $13. He takes back his capital of $13 and has $17 profit on the investment, while the investor in the corporation, after taking out his jubilant dividend, still has $82 invested in the corporation.

Moreover, the union member gets the same dividend of $20 the second year, provided he continues to hold his membership (stock) certificate, and in this case has received another "dividend" of over 200 per cent. on his second year's investment of $13.

But instances have been common in which one raise has followed another, while union dues have remained nearly stationary. Our government statistics says wages have advanced an average of 20 per cent. in the last ten years. An advance of 20 per cent. on $600 would be $120, or exactly 923 per cent. on a yearly investment of $13.

When it comes to talking about "dividends" the trade union pays more dividends than any corporation of capital ever thought of doing. A stock company promoter who promises 520 per cent. "dividends" is locked up as dishonest, and he is, too. Nothing but the trade union pays such extravagant dividends and the unions go along doing it every day in the year.

In the union member had to wait until the end of the year and then get all his profits on his membership in one lump sum, by presenting his certificate,

he would then realize more clearly the value of his stock. But he gets the amount distributed through the pay envelopes of the year. It comes to him from the employer as wages, and he comes to look upon it as something he won himself by some isolated effort or worth of his own, and so, perhaps, he lets his membership lapse, and eventually his past "dividends" are taken away from him bit by bit, just like that. He doesn't seem to understand this "dividend" question and his ignorance is costing him money.

Another side of the "dividend" question that the average wage earner does not seem to understand is that capital is timid. We often hear in times of political or business uncertainty that capital is timid, i. e., it will not enter new enterprises for fear that "dividends" will not materialize.

Now, capital is very sensitive on this matter, because it comes very close to the capitalistic pantry, and capital is just as reluctant to stay in a business without dividends as it is to enter a business where the prospect for dividends is not good. In fact, the only reason why capital will stay in such a business is because it cannot always get out, and if it is obliged to stay in it will make things very uncomfortable for those whose management may in any way be held responsible for the lack of "dividends."

Some years ago the writer was talking with the manager of some coal mines owned by a railroad. This man said it was possible for the coal miners of his State to determine by a vote whether his railroad should pay a dividend any year, and that as the president of the road wanted his job, and the speaker wanted his job as superintendent of mines, they both declared it good policy to get along with the coal miners as peacefully as possible.

Only a few days ago we read in the daily papers that the strike of shopmen has cost the Illinois Central Railroad something like $17,000,000, and that unless other railroads come to its assistance financially it must go into the hands of a receiver. This means that the shopmen on that railroad have decided the road shall not pay a dividend this year, and it is likely to go hard with the management that could not get along with labor and earn a dividend.

The lesson of all this is that the wage earner has two powers in respect to "dividends" that he seldom exercises.

First, when united in unions he has the power to secure for himself and his associates dividends far in excess of dividends paid by any corporation on earth.

Second, while exercising the first power up to its capacity he has the power to say with his associates whether an employer shall have any dividend at all for a stated time which can be prolonged sufficiently to be extremely discouraging to the stockholders. In making this statement the writer makes no exception as to size.

The largest shoe manufacturing company in the world would fare hard if its employes were united, had the backing of the rest of the shoe workers, and had declared they should not make a dividend, either this year or next. And under those circumstances not a single one of them would starve to death.

Even the mighty McElwain Company would be somewhat puzzled to earn any profit if its employes would unite with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union as one man and act as a unit.

The purse-proud corporations of Lawrence yielded when they saw that present and future dividends were menaced.

The United States Steel Corporation is the biggest thing on earth in its line, but if all its employes were a unit, and should strike as one man, its common stock would go back to its original element, water, and J. P. Morgan himself would then busy himself first to buy up the common stock for nothing, and second to get the troubles settled and the mills running so as to earn "dividends."

The great trouble with the wage earner is that he drops his membership so soon that he often misses his own dividends and very rarely reaches the point of exercising the power to deprive the employer of dividends.

It is hoped that no reader will make the mistake of assuming that because the employes of the Steel Trust never united they never can, or they never will, or that if they do neither the united theory of labor is disproved.

Trades unionism means in its last analysis that the power of complete unity of labor is simply irresistible in any field by whomsoever opposed.

What the employes of the Steel Trust can do if they will is one thing.

What they have done, are doing, or may do, are other things.

They can win if they will, and the other toilers and sympathizers will keep them in bread. They will be better cared for than the soldiers who fight on the military battle field.

If the workers fail to unite, they are not invincible, but that is proof not against trades unionism, but against the intelligence of the worker.

The wage earner should strengthen his own weak defenses and then look for weaknesses in the armor of his adversary. He will find it very thin and vulnerable around the dividend point.

There has been altogether too much said about the strength of capital and the weakness of labor. This sort of stuff is put out by those who affect to believe that voting days are more important than working days and spending days.

Let us hear more about the strength of labor and the weaknesses of timid capital, for we shall find the latter when we are strong enough to look for them.—*Shoe Workers' Journal.*

FAVOR BOOHER BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, having in charge the Booher convict labor bill, came to a favorable decision and will report the same to the full Judiciary Committee in the near future. This bill provides that States can adopt prohibitory measures so far as convict labor goods are concerned, thus giving the various States the right to prohibit the transportation lines from shipping convict-made goods into States where laws prohibit such shipments.

ADVICE TO YOUNG GIRLS.

Girls, always mind your conduct;
Don't be too forward or pert;
Remember, there are lots of villains
Always ready to do you dirt.

Treat your dear old mother kindly;
She's still the best friend you have—
She stuck to you in the cradle—
She'll go with you to the grave.

Paint and powder don't make beauty;
Nice young men such arts despise;
Be upright and do your duty,
And you'll win life's golden prize.

If your form is spare and skinny,
Do not pad or make complaint;
Better be content with what God gave you
Than try to be something that you ain't.

—PANSY PERKINS, Pewee Valley.

BOTH HAD THEIR TROUBLES.

Max and Pat were sitting opposite each other in a restaurant. Both were strangers.

Pat took a big spoonful of horseradish, thinking it was whipped cream, and the hot stuff made the tears roll down his cheek.

Max looked up in surprise to see Pat crying and said:

"What is the matter, my dear friend? Why are you crying?"

"Well, you see," replied Pat, "they just buried my father this morning, and my heart is broken."

"That's too bad."

"Won't you have some of this nice whipped cream?" asked Pat, passing the horseradish.

"Sure, I will," said Max, and he took a big spoonful, which made him cry even more than Pat had.

"What are you crying for?" asked Pat.

"Because they didn't bury you instead of your father!"

Are you a union man or a man with a card? Ask for label goods—be a union man.

A. F. OF L. APPEAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The American Federation of Labor, through its attorneys, has filed in the District Court of Appeals a brief, setting forth numerous reasons why the finding and judgment in the lower court in the contempt case should be set aside. This is the second appeal which the Federation officials have taken from the judgment of the District Supreme Court on the same question. In the former appeal the case went to the Supreme Court of the United States and the District courts were reversed. The decree of injunction alleged to have been violated was signed by Justice Gould December 3, 1907, whereas the contempt proceeding was not instituted until May, 1911. The points upon which the appeal is taken are numerous, alleging seventeen errors, and also that there was a lapse of three years between the decree of injunction and the institution of the contempt proceedings. The "committee of prosecutors," which was brought into the case by Justice Wright, will have until February 5 to reply to the brief filed.

BAR CHINESE RESTAURANTS.

PRINCE ALBERT, CANADA, Jan. 11.—As the result of the agitation of the Trades and Labor Council, followed by the action of the Police Commission, all white girls employed in Chinese restaurants have been induced to quit their positions. The Labor Council is only newly formed and this is one of the first problems taken up. The Chinese here objected strenuously, but the Police Commission approves the movement, being in accord with the new provincial law passed last session. The girls quit their jobs quietly, but the Chinese, not only of Prince Albert, but the provinces, are understood to be preparing to combat the law.

Some members can see no good in unions unless they get a raise in wages every few weeks. They do not reflect that the union preserves every advance that is gained and makes it perpetual. The defensive value of unions in holding what we have is entirely underestimated. Were it not for unions labor would probably be receiving less than fifty per cent. of its present wage and this regardless of living expenses, which would only operate to increase the immediate necessities of the workers and compel them the more readily to accept ever decreasing wages. Let us not forget that while the union puts us in position to secure adjustment of present and future grievances it also preserves to us the advantages gained in the past.—Exchange.

BILL TO WRAP BREAD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, has introduced a bill in the Senate requiring all bread sold in the District of Columbia to be wrapped. This measure provides that persons, firms, or corporations engaged in the manufacture of bread must, before removing the same from the bakery, inclose it in a suitable sanitary wrapper or package that will protect it from dust, insects, or other contamination. The proposed measure also makes its unlawful for a dealer or other persons to sell or deliver bread which has not been properly wrapped, the penalty for which offence is a fine not to exceed $100 or imprisonment not to exceed three months or both.

"You put me in the 'deaths' column yesterday!" exclaimed an irate farmer to the editor of the *Paducah Clarion*.

"Then you're not dead?" said the editor.

"Certainly not," replied the farmer, "and I demand that you correct it at once."

"But the *Clarion* never retracts, sir," mused the editor. "I don't see what I can do."

The farmer raved. "You must retract!" he yelled. "It means loss of business to me to be thought dead, even for a day."

"Tell you what we'll do," said the man of strict adherence, "we'll put you in the 'births' tomorrow."—Exchange.

Correspondents will please write only on one side of the paper. Address all matter for publication to

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SEE THAT THIS LABEL

is on all Tobaccos you buy, whether PLUG, PACKAGE or TWIST. None genuinely Union without it.

Editorial.

In attendance at the convention of the American Federation in Rochester, we had the pleasure of meeting Brother John J. Youkon who is one of the delegates to the Wilkes-Barre Central Labor Union from Local No. 59. He had been elected by that body as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor. Brother Youkon was an active delegate, being in attendance at every session, and doing some good work for the Tobacco Workers' Label, going among the delegates boosting the Blue Label at every turn of the wheel. He was on the hustle helping to distribute advertising matter, also some samples of Union Labeled Tobacco which was sent for distribution among the delegates. We were glad to have Brother Youkon with us to assist in the work we had in hand. This is the first time we have had the pleasure of meeting a member of our organization at the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. We hope that the future conventions of the A. F. of L. will have a larger number of Central Bodies and will select as their delegates to the American Federation of Labor members of the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

It is safe to say that Brother Youkon will give a good account of his stewardship in his report to the Wilkes-Barre Central Labor Union.

During our stay in Rochester the members of Local No. 23 endeavored to make our stay in their city as pleasant as possible, the members, of which a large number are ladies, had arranged to have a banquet for their international representatives, but owing to the pressure of work of the convention, coupled with the holding of night sessions, in order to get through on Saturday night, we advised our members not to complete their arrangements as the chances were that we would either have to forego the pleasure of our assembling with them or neglect our duty as representatives. The members viewing the matter from the standpoint of duty decided to declare the festive entertainment off. We, as representatives, regretted very much to have to take the position we did, as a very enjoyable time would have been spent with our sister and brother members, but our duty to them and other locals was a first consideration.

We thank the members of No. 23 for kindly intentions and consideration, and hope that at some future time an opportunity will present itself when we may have the pleasure of enjoying some pleasant hours around the festal board with them.

This mention was crowded out of the last issue.

The institution that has done the most for the uplift of the human family is the trade Union, it stands as a bulwark between the worker and the avaricious greed of capital. Capital in its blind march overriding everything in its way to make dividends has no thought for the ambitions and aspirations that it

has bruised and crushed, the abject misery that follow in its wake, the orders issued are rolled on, on, crush that which offers opposition to its cruel dividend getting motion.

The trade Union is the only institution which has offered any successful opposition. It is true that many of units (the workers) have been crushed and their bleached bones now mark the path, but the institution is growing and each year offers more successful opposition to the rapacious of invested capital. It has given to the worker a new lease of life, with a measure of the comforts of decency of living, a higher realization of the standard of living that should be enjoyed by those who are the actual creators of the great wealth of the civilized world. It has for its aims and objects the abolition of poverty, drudgery, and the miseries which follow, and the lifting of the worker into a place where his self-respect, independence of thought, freedom of speech may have that liberty of action which will make him a worthy citizen, with that hope eternal in the breast, brightened to such an extent that he may feel that spirit of manhood and womanhood which are God-given, working and giving inspirations to the better and greater needs and deeds while passing through life from the cradle to the grave.

The trade Union has done it, is doing it, and will do it, with a continued and increased speed as it grows in inspiration and power for the protection of those who must toil for a livelihood.

Many of our employers (not all we are glad to say) seem to think the people who work for them are just so many machine units out of which so much profit must return. The people who they employ should not be so considered, as they have brains which must be used in fashioning the rare finished articles out of the raw materials, out of the great tree in the forest is fashioned the beautiful arts in wood. The machine does its part to be sure, but were it not for the educated and practiced brain of the mechanic to finish and put the work together the machine would be of little use. Out of the iron ore the machine itself is made, not by the employer, but through and by the brain of the artisan who controls the machine, and makes it to do what the mechanic wants it to do. That being the case, why should the employer group the brain of the animate human artisan in the same catagory with the inanimate machine which is controlled by the mechanic, and must perforce do his bidding? The artisan who does, and must, control the machine is surely entitled to a higher consideration than to be classed as one of the machine units, the man has to live, feed his brain and keep it in such a state of preservation as will get the best results from the machine he is operating.

The average large employer nowadays does not know any of his employes, perhaps not even the foreman, and in looking over his cost sheet on an article produced notes the various items going to make up the cost, groups the whole in one lump, and seeking for a point where a margin of cost may be cut, lights on the labor cost, strikes his pen through it with a marginal note to the head of that department stating that this (labor) cost must be cut, he knows not on who it may fall nor does he care, the cost must come down, and it falls with a heavy hand on the labor-machine-unit, who can least stand it, and who can least resist it, especially if there is no organization of labor about the place.

We are all, or should be, especially interested in the court injunctions that have been issued against labor, some of them enjoining us from doing things that the injunctors thought we might do, but which had not entered our minds for consideration or action—just a brain storm which had hit the noodle of some labor-crushing employer—and in other cases we have been enjoined from doing things which we are guaranteed under the Constitution a perfect legal and just right to do.

Every member should read the court injunctions as they are issued and get familiar with the abridgements and vio-

lations of our liberty of action and freedom of speech.

President Gompers, in his report to the last convention of the A. F. of L., made reference to this all-important question, urging active co-operation in the effort to have the "Injunction Limitation Bill," known as the "Clayton Bill," which has passed the House of Representatives and is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, passed by that body and presented to the President for final action.

President Gompers' reference to the Clayton Bill is as follows. All members are requested to read it and lend such assistance as they can to secure the passage of this important bill:

INJUNCTION LIMITATION BILL.

It is difficult and almost impossible in this report to recount the work in connection with the passage of this bill in the House of Representatives to limit and define the issuance of injunctions as they have been made to apply to labor cases. The bill had a stormy career and it required watchfulness and action. The joint effort finally found its expression in the Clayton bill, which was reported favorably to the House, and then constant attention and work were necessary to secure its consideration by the House itself. The bill was discussed for nearly a whole day in the House and then passed.

Nearly four months passed before the Senate Judiciary Committee took up the bill for consideration in sub-committee, and the attorneys for the interests hostile to the workers, the attorneys whose presence has become so familiar to the men of Labor, the men who oppose every species of industrial, political, social, and moral reform which organized labor advocates, were present, and a few of them indulged in argument. They littered the record with vituperation and abuse, and the Senate Judiciary sub-committee seemed willing to hear.

Because of the splendid affirmative report by Chairman Clayton to the House, and because of the discussion on the bill in the House, I was at first disinclined to argue in favor of the bill, believing that these records would form the basis of all information for the committee upon the subject. But it was quite evident that the attorneys for the opponents by their methods of so-called argument and evidence, and under the pretense of argument, at least, not one particle of the latter having any relation to the bill under consideration, were desirous of prolonging the hearings.

The sub-committee had decided not to consider the bill further until the next session of the present Congress. I entered a protest against that procedure, and insisted at least upon an opportunity for hearing on the part of several trade unionists and myself against whom insinuations or charges had been leveled. Mr. Jos. F. Valentine, president of the International Molders' Union, Mr. John P. Frey, editor of the official journal of that organization, and I appeared before the committee and refuted the charges and insinuations of the attorneys of "big business." We were unable, however, to persuade the committee from its course, although, as stated, the protest which I entered against the Senate Judiciary subcommittee afforded us this limited opportunity for protest.

The Clayton Injunction Limitation bill is before the Senate, and if the men of organized labor but do their duty, and by conference with and communication to the Senators from their respective States make known that they insist upon the passage by the Senate of this bill, it will be passed before the close of the Sixty-second Congress.

A particularly interesting section of President Gompers' report is that reviewing the American Federation of Labor Political Campaign and its results as follows. It gives some idea of what can be done when we put our shoulder to the wheel with a will and an intention to win, and rebuke those who would prevent our progress:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR POLITICAL CAMPAIGN—ITS RESULTS.

In 1906, the American Federation of Labor served notice upon Congress that it proposed to enter upon a campaign to secure justice through legislation. For many years Labor had appealed to Congress for the passage of remedial legisla-

tion. These appeals to a considerable extent had fallen upon deaf ears. It was decided that vigorous action should be taken. As a result of this decision, a campaign was inaugurated against one of Labor's most conspicuous enemies, Charles E. Littlefield, of the second district of Maine. That campaign was effectual, for Mr. Littlefield, although re-elected, finally felt compelled to resign as Congressman. The sentiment against him thus created was too strong to withstand.

This contest aroused the men of Labor. In practically every State efforts were made to have men, holding paid-up union cards, seek nominations on the various party tickets for election as Representatives in Congress. As a result, six labor men were elected to Congress in the fall of 1906—Messrs, Wilson and Nichols of Pennsylvania, coal miners; Sherwood of Ohio, printer; Hughes of New Jersey, textile worker; and McDermott and Cary, telegraphers, of Chicago and Milwaukee respectively. The influence of these men was felt in Congress. Their re-election in 1908 quickened labor men throughout the country to the possibilities of directly increasing the strength of union labor in the national legislature. In that same year additional union card men were also elected—Messrs. Anderson of Ohio, musician; Murphy of Missouri, telegrapher; Martin of Colorado, locomotive fireman, and Jamieson of Iowa, printer. The election of these four new members revealed the increasing influence of organized labor in the political and legislative field.

But Labor was not satisfied. The conviction prevailed that by adopting the slogan of "calling upon the workers of our common country to stand faithfully by our friends, oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial," material additions could be made to the Labor group in Congress. The fall of 1910 witnessed the election of fifteen members of trade unions to the sixty-second Congress. They were:

Messrs. Wilson, miner, Pennsylvania; Lee, blacksmith, Pennsylvania; Martin, fireman, Colorado; Cary, telegrapher, Wisconsin; Berger, printer, Wisconsin; Hughes, weaver, lawyer, New Jersey; Buchanan, structural iron worker, Illinois; McDermott, telegrapher, Illinois; Lewis, miner and lawyer, Maryland; Smith, telegrapher, New York; Anderson musician, Ohio; Sherwood, printer, Ohio; Roberts, miner, Nevada; Farr, printer, Pennsylvania; Maher, hatter, New York.

The campaign made by Labor in 1910 is, in a large measure, responsible for the change in the political complexion of the House of Representatives. Labor was recognized in the appointment of one of the important committees of the Sixty-second Congress. W. B. Wilson was named as Chairman of the House Committee on Labor. Three other labor men were associated with him on that committee, Messrs. Maher, Lewis, and Buchanan. The other members of the committee, although not belonging to any labor organization, have been friendly to, and sympathetic with, all measures coming before them in which Labor is interested. This committee did splendid work during the past session of Congress, having reported out favorably a number of important bills, three of which were also favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and were enacted into law——

Labor's Eight-Hour bill, now law.

Children's Bureau bill, now law.

Industrial Relations Commission bill, now law.

Other bills and their present status are:

From the floor of the House there was inserted an eight-hour provision in the Fortifications bill, providing for an eight-hour day, now law.

Extension of Federal Compensation for Injuries Act, now law.

Second-class postal rates for trade union publications, now law.

Popular Election of U. S. Senators, passed and referred to the States for ratification.

Eight hours in the Naval Appropriation bill, now law.

Right of hearing, petition, and associa-

tion restored to post-office employes, passed and now law.

Eight hours for letter carriers and clerks in post-offices, now law.

Plate Printers' bill, now law.

The prohibition of the manufacture of phosphorus matches passed, now law.

Through the efforts and with the help of Labor, other remedial legislation has been enacted, or is on the calendar for early consideration.

The House Judiciary Committee reported favorably, and the House passed, the bill limiting the power of the courts to issue injunctions, now before Senate Judiciary Committee.

The same committee reported the Contempt bill which provides for a trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt, passed the House, now before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

House Committee on Labor reported favorably the Bacon-Bartlett bill to relieve the organizations of labor from the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

Bill to regulate convict labor, passed the House.

Department of Labor bill, with secretary a member of the President's cabinet, passed the House, favorably reported out of Senate Committee.

Committee reported favorably the Eight-Hour bill for Dredgemen, passed the House, reported out of Senate Committee.

The House Committee on Labor also reported favorably the resolution to investigate the "Taylor System." The Committees on Labor reported favorably the Anti-"Taylor System" bills.

The bill creating a Federal Bureau of Health was favorably reported to the Senate.

The Senate passed the Immigration bill, including the "illiteracy" test for immigrants. The "illiteracy" test provision has been favorably reported by the House Committee.

Seamen's bill, passed the House, now before Senate Committee on Commerce.

The Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation bill, passed the Senate.

The Porto Rican Citizenship bill, passed the House.

Obtained appropriation of $20,000 from the House for investigation of the working conditions in the iron and steel industries.

Increase in wages for the printing pressmen in the Government Printing Office, now law. (For a fuller understanding of these measures see October, 1912, issue of the *American Federationist.*)

The record thus given has been made possible from the fact that organized labor has pursued a practical policy leading to a considerable measure of success. And though it is true that in no other one session of Congress has so much remedial labor legislation been secured, Labor must yet be insistent in the effort to obtain the laws so necessary to our very existence.

In line with the pursuit of that policy, the last convention of the American Federation of Labor by unanimous vote adopted the following instructions:

"We recommend that this convention authorize and direct the Executive Council to urge the President of the United States to recommend in his forthcoming message to Congress the amendment of the Sherman Anti-Trust law upon the lines as contained in the Wilson bill to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust law; and further, that the Executive Council be, and it is hereby directed, either as a body or by the selection of a committee thereof, to obtain an interview with the President in furtherance of the purpose of this report.

"The Executive Council is hereby further authorized and directed to take such further action, as its judgment may warrant, to secure the enactment of such legislation at the forthcoming session of Congress as shall secure the legal status of the organized movement of the wage-workers for freedom from unjust discrimination in the exercise of their natural, normal, and constitutional rights, through their voluntary associations.

"And the Executive Council is further authorized and directed that in the event of a failure on the part of Congress to enact the legislation which we herein

seek at the hands of the Congress and the President, to take such action as in its judgment the situation may warrant in the presidential and congressional election of 1912."

In compliance therewith, every effort was made to carry out the spirit and letter of the instructions, in the recent general elections for President and members of Congress, as well as Governors and State Legislators, for it must be borne in mind that much of the legislation affecting Labor must find its expression in the Legislatures of the States. It was felt that with the true records furnished them, it was best to leave the formative judgment and action to the interest and true patriotism of our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens, with the general additional incentive to increase the number of Congressmen with paid-up union cards in their pocket, and thus strengthen the Labor group.

Inasmuch as custom requires the report of the President of the American Federation of Labor be printed in advance of the convention, and this is written before the elections have occurred, it is not possible to herein state the results of the election. The results, I trust, will soon be tabulated, and in so far as Labor is more directly interested, published in the columns of the *American Federationist.*

This may be here stated that Labor's opponents, those who antagonize every effort made by the toilers to secure redress for their wrongs and improvement in their condition and the attainment of their rights, and others who discourage and ridicule the attempt of organized labor to use its political as well as its economic power upon practical lines, have not deceived and will not deceive Labor. The organized labor movement will contend against every wrong from which the toilers suffer and insist upon the attainment of every right to which they are entitled.

The American Federation of Labor is not partisan to any political party, but it is partisan to a principle—to achieve results in the interest of the great mass of the wage-earners of our continent. It resents the attitude of those who seek to force the workers back into the condition and character of serfdom, and with equal insistence it refuses to postpone to the far future, the advantages and benefits of a better life when we propose to secure them here and now.

Taking into consideration that which organized labor has already accomplished upon the economic, political and legislative fields to bring light and life into the homes and the workshops of our toiling masses, we are fully confident of greater success in the future. The spirit and humanitarianism cultivated and developed by the organized labor movement will find its full fruition in the material, social, and moral standards of our people, and will be crystalized in the written laws of our land, and in the unwritten laws of our every-day lives.

The fellow who is always looking for something for nothing carries his character card always exposed to view.

While riding on a street car the other night two men occupied the seat in front and were engaged in an animated conversation. From the conversation, which I could not help overhearing, I learned that one was a Union man and the other a non-union man of the same trade. The first of the conversation reaching my ears was from the non-unionist, and was as follows: "I get just as much money as you do and I do not belong to the Union either, and we in our shop have just as good conditions as you have." The other replied "that he believed he did, but have you ever looked into the source that is responsible for the conditions you say you are enjoying? What have you done yourself for the bringing about of the good conditions?" "Well, no, I do not know who is responsible for the improved conditions, my chief interest has been to sell my labor to the man from whom I could get the most. I never bothered myself as to what the causes were, as long as I got good returns for my work, and I try to do good work for the man I am working for." "Did it ever occur to you that the chief cause for the conditions under which you are able to work was the organization of the men

working at our trade." "I do not believe in Unions," replied the other; "what is the use in my paying dues into a Union for nothing, when I get just as good conditions as they do?"

"You said a while ago that you believed that a man should give good returns for what he receives, and not expect to get something for nothing. Now I take it that you meant what you said, in 'not wanting something for nothing.' On that point I am going to prove to you that you either do not mean what you say, or you are not dealing straight with yourself. You admitted a few minutes ago that organization in manufacture was good to hold up prices, and you evidently believe that organization has good in it for the employer. You do not think that he should have the benefits of the organization he belongs to without paying for it, do you? You know he has to pay something into the organization to maintain it, so that good returns flowing from it may continue. You know also that if he does not keep up his share of the expense of maintenance and enough of the other members do the same that their organization must of necessity go to pieces, and the benefits of organization are lost in price cutting and other ways. If organization is good for the employer, why is it not good for the employee? You must admit that through organization in our trade we have been able to keep the conditions of work as they are now and which you are now enjoying. You will admit also that if our organization were to go to pieces that the employer would take advantage of it, as they would be in position to create competition between the men by telling some of them that others have offered to work for a less price than the Union scale used to be, and the first thing you knew the men's wages and conditions would be in the same position as that manufacturer's case I referred to a while ago. You must see from this that organization is what holds up conditions, and that you as you are enjoying the benefits of organization and not belonging to the Union and paying your little mite of dues, are occupying the position of taking the benefits of an organization and refusing to give anything in return." Just at this point the non-union man arose to leave, saying he lived close to the next corner.

This case is one of thousands in our movement; the non-union men are reaping the benefits of the conditions brought about by the hard-earned contributions of the members of Unions, and struggles and privations they have undergone to bring about and maintain the conditions they are now enjoying.

It is small wonder that there is a feeling of animosity toward the man who seeks to evade his share of the burden for the up-lift of humanity and perpetuate the conditions he so boastingly states he is now enjoying, and does not have to pay dues into the Union either. The Union is in an indefensible position; they cannot keep the benefits of their work alone for the members who have so nobly contributed their mites, but must allow them to be enjoyed by others who contribute nothing for what they receive.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His divine providence and wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved brother, James Moore. We mourn his loss and humbly bear in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death that Local No. 48, T. W. I. U., loses a faithful and beloved member and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family in their sad bereavement of same, and that the charter of Local No. 48 be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased brother, James Moore, and one spread upon the minutes, and one sent to headquarters for publication.

High Wages and Low Hours were never presented to any labor union on a silver server. Those who enjoy them fought for them.

DOOLEY ON THE LABEL.

Containing Hidden and Sublime Truths—Labor's Greatest Weapon Ever Invented and Least Appreciated by the Inventors Themselves.

"I have that; I've heard nothing else for th' last two months; but by that same token, what is this union label?

"'Tis what th' polytishuns put on their cards at election time to catch th' votes of th' intilligent workingmin; 'tis what gives th' citizens beliance people hydrophoby; 'tis what gives th' scab manufacturer bad dreams."

"And who invinted it, Dooley?"

"Sure the lhabor unions invinted th' thing, th' same as th' Chinamin invinted gunpowder, and didn't have since enough to use it after they made it. All th' Chinamin could do with gunpowder is to make phirechackers to create a lot o' stink and noise. Shure de Japs showed 'em phwat to do with it whin they wint over to visit their friend Nick of Rushy. 'T has ben th' same way with th' lhabor unions. They invinted a wipon an' thin kept on foightin' wid their hands, wid risolushens an' Lhabor Day parades."

"An' do you think, Dooley. 'tis a good thing fer th' terriers?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"'Tis th' yellow peril o' th' Manufacturers' Association. 'Tis th' first glimmering of intilligence th' workin' min have shown in twinty years. Why don't ye demand th' union label, ye Turk?"

"Have yez any whisky wid de union label on it, Dooley?"

"Oi have that same, an' 'twill make ye drunker an' keep ye drunk longer than any other kind."

"'Tis me for the union label iviry toime, Dooley."—Ex.

INSECTS AS CARRIERS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarcely second in importance to bacteria, the primary agents in infectious disease, are parasites and other insects, the active and often indispensable mediums in the spread of such diseases. This question has not been exhaustively studied, and it is possible that scarcely more than a beginning has been made in determining what insects may act as carriers. Mention need hardly be made of the two species of mosquito, the house-fly, the flea, the tick, etc., as well-known carriers. Surgeon M. F. Gales, of the United States Navy, states in a recent bulletin that on shipboard roaches, to which hitherto little attention has been paid as carriers of disease, are responsible for the spread of typhoid, diphtheria, tonsilitis and tuberculosis. If this is possible on board ship it is no less possible in the congested quarters of the cities, tenements, rooming-houses and especially hospitals. The experiments of Dr. M. J. Rosenau, of Harvard, recently reported before the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, says *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, indicate that infantile paralysis may be carried by the common biting or blood-sucking stable-fly.

Communities must perforce depend largely on medical men and boards of health for the prevention of disease. Therefore medical men and boards of health must know not only what agents may act as carriers, but also what means may be of service in exterminating the pests.

FIGHTING LABOR.

DULUTH, MINN., Jan. 11.—The Minnesota Employers' Association has been circulizing the State for the purpose of discrediting the efforts of organized labor to secure from the Legislature of Minnesota legislation in the interest of the laboring people of the State. The State Federation, in the last campaign, pursuant to instructions, interrogated every candidate for the Legislature as to his attitude on certain bills to be introduced at the coming session. A large number of candidates for legislative positions proclaimed their entire harmony with the suggested legislation. Owing to this fact, the employers are now using every means at their command to thwart the efforts of the State Federation to secure remedial legislation.

JUST A WORD

REMEMBER THE LITTLE BLUE LABEL

Named Shoes are frequently made in Non-Union Factories.

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All Shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN F. TOBIN, *President* CHAS. L. BAINE, *Sec'y-Treas.*

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PENN Tobacco

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Your Shoe Dealer CAN and WILL give you WHAT YOU WANT.

Union Men should influence shoedealers in the interest of **Union Shoeworkers.**

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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

JUST A WORD

REMEMBER THE LITTLE BLUE LABEL